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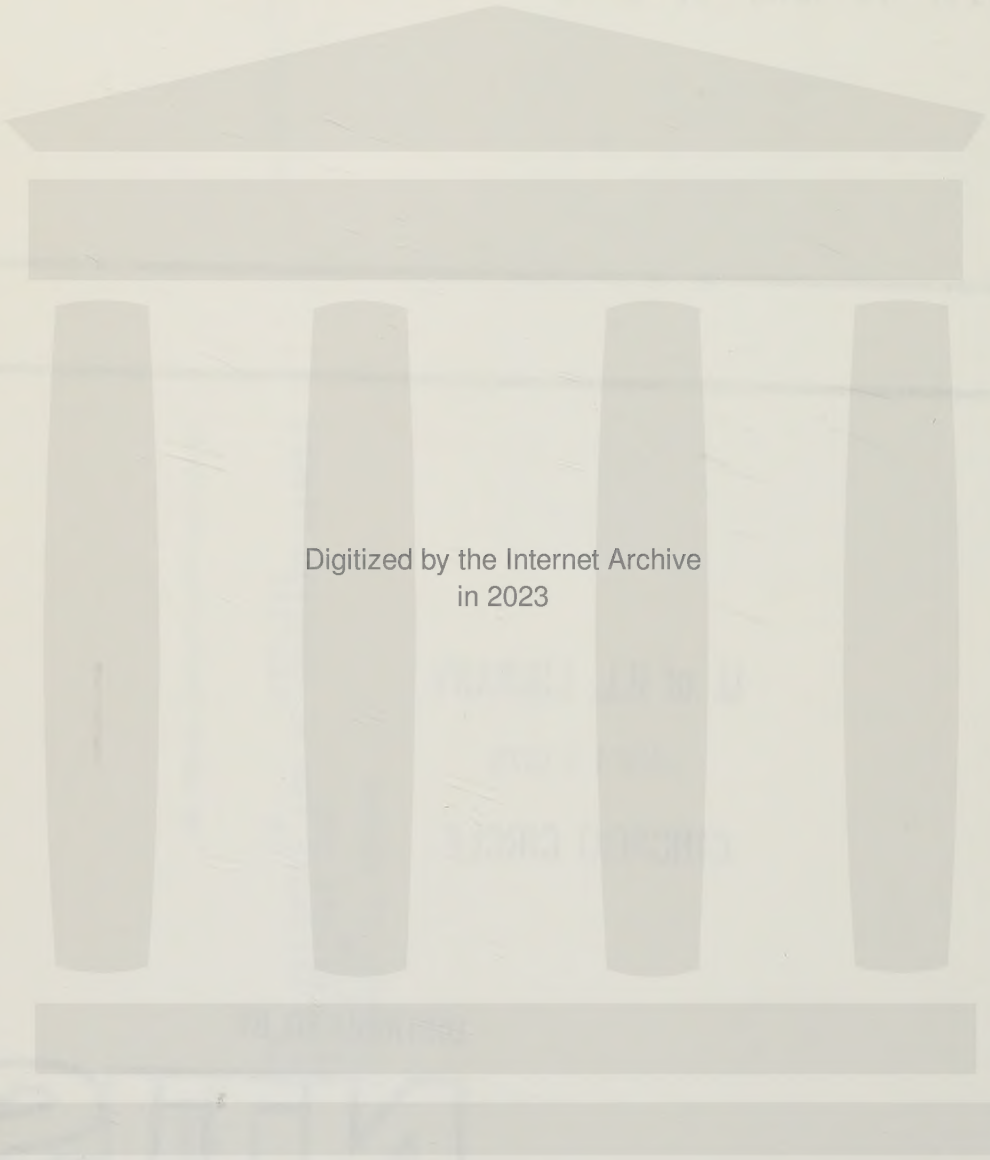

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****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY IN INDUSTRY

Strengthen Leadership Over the Movement To Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work at the Basic Level

- Having raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of workers, the Party committee of Tientsin Construction Structural Parts Company stimulates the development of revolution and production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 16, 1973)

Grasping the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the Party committee of Tientsin Municipal Construction Structural Parts Company has mobilized the masses to develop the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work in a penetrating manner, raised the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the broad masses of workers, and developed an excellent situation in revolution and production. On the basis of fulfilling the state production target in an all-round manner by a month ahead of schedule last year, this company has again overfulfilled its production target for the first quarter by 4 percent this year.

Leading members of the Party committee of Tientsin Municipal Construction Structural Parts Company regularly go deep into the basic level to publicize over and over again among the masses the great significance of developing criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work. They persevere in studying the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism together with the masses, organize them to make social investigation, to visit class education exhibitions and to listen to remember-hardships and count-blessings reports from old workers, so they may further deepen their class hatred for swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and more consciously throw themselves into the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation movement.

According to incomplete statistics, various plants belonging to this company have held 14 large criticism and repudiation meetings since last year, and the workshops and sections have held another 100 small criticism and repudiation meetings. Sections at the basic level have universally set up special revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation columns. Many old workers, overcoming the difficulty of a low cultural level, are actively writing criticism and repudiation articles and setting the pace in criticizing revisionism. Battlegrounds for revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation are opened everywhere from top to bottom in the bureau. The cadres and the masses are taking the field together with everybody attacking both by word of mouth and in writing and criticizing deeply the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in attempting to subvert fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, leading members of the Party committee of this company set the pace in reading and studying seriously, grasp the theoretical weapon, and use the stand, concept and method of Marxism to criticize vigorously the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Setting the pace in reading and in criticizing revisionism, the leadership cadres are pushing forward the reading and study of the cadres.

At present, short-term study classes have been set up in various plants throughout the company, quite a number of sections have organized spare-time study groups, and there is an unprecedented upsurge in the activism of the broad masses of workers and people for reading and study.

Overcoming the difficulty of a low cultural level, Chang Feng-lin, an old worker of the No. 3 structural parts plant, perseveres in studying theory alongside with the study of culture with stubborn tenacity, applies himself diligently to the reading of parts and chapters of such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," as well as such works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and also applies the revolutionary theory acquired in the in-depth criticism of revisionism to guiding his own revolutionary practice as an example for emulation by the masses.

In order to constantly raise the standard of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the Party committee of this company attaches great importance to the training of a hardcore force and brings into full play their part in organizing and leading the masses. At present, there are already 300 people in this hardcore force of the company, and they are all activists who have appeared in study and criticism and repudiation. For the sake of raising the theoretical level and the criticizing ability of these comrades, the Party committee of the company regularly operates study classes, and on the basis of the main points in the criticism of revisionism, organizes them to study a step in advance and to criticize a step beforehand, and very good results have been achieved.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of Tientsin Municipal Construction Structural Parts Company also pays attention to using typical examples to direct things in general. Since the development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, this company has in succession summed up and popularized typical experiences of 12 workshops and sections and individuals in serious reading and studying and grasping the essence for in-depth criticism of revisionism, and continued to guide the deepening of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work.

In the first half of last year, the Party organization of the No. 3 structural parts plant organized and led the staff to study seriously Chairman Mao's thesis on the unity of politics and economy as well as the general line of the Party for socialist construction, criticized the reactionary tactic of "politics can overrule everything" and "production is politics" adopted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and enabled everybody to realize that the double-dealing tactic played by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had but one objective, and that was to oppose Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and oppose placing proletarian politics in command in an endeavor to replace proletarian politics with the politics of landlords and the bourgeoisie, to sabotage the socialist economic base, and to restore capitalism.

By means of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the broad masses of workers are able to draw a line of distinction between the correct and the incorrect lines, and their socialist activism was roused. The whole plant, by strengthening enterprise management and establishment and invigorating such rational rules and regulations as material inspection, procedure for handing and taking over work, and product inspection acceptance, which enabled a marked improvement to take place in product quality. Compression strength for concrete structural parts rose from the former 59 percent to 88 percent, and the quality of four-hole boards also set the best standard historically.

The Party committee of the company has summed up and popularized in time the experience of this plant to push forward the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in various units and to stimulate the development of various branches of production in the whole company.

* * *

PARTY IN COMMERCE

Criticize Deeply the Essence of the Revisionist Line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 16, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, April 15, 1973) By persevering in going deep into the basic level for investigation and study and strengthening leadership realistically over the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, principal leading members of the Party committee for the Luta Municipal Commercial Bureau, Liaoning Province, have developed an excellent situation in revolution and production in its subordinate units.

Since last year, the leading members of the Party committee of this bureau who went to live and work at selected points at the basic level have been organizing the basic level cadres and workers to study seriously the series of important directives of Chairman Mao on criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, and directing everyone to aim the spearhead of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation always at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to grasp the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for vigorous and thoroughgoing criticism.

When the secretary of the Party committee of the bureau went to live and work at a point in Dairen Worker-Peasant-Soldier Store, he led the cadres and workers of this store to study seriously the three basic principles of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspiare" laid down by Chairman Mao, explained to the workers Chairman Mao's revolutionary theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and enabled everybody to further understand the reactionary essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Armed with the weapon of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, they analyzed the various reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, criticized vigorously their crime of attempting to subvert fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. As a result of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, there was an improvement in the awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat among the cadres and workers of this shop. Everybody said, "Only by grasping the essence for thoroughgoing criticism could we hit swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type at the vital spot. Only with this kind of criticism could the difference between the correct and incorrect lines appear more distinct through criticism."

From practice, the Party committee of Luta Municipal Commercial Bureau realizes that in order to criticize deeply and thoroughly the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type politically, ideologically and theoretically, the cadres and workers should read and study seriously and grasp the theoretical weapon. Because of that, in going deep into the basic level to

lead the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, they conscientiously organize the cadres and workers to apply themselves diligently to the study of works of Marx and Lenin as well as those of Chairman Mao.

When going below to the Municipal Industrial Appliances Company to settle down at a point, a standing member of the Party committee of the bureau went together with leading members of the Party committee of the company deep into the sections to organize the cadres and workers to read works of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao, and studied the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, so that the theoretical level of everyone could keep on improving and the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation could deepen step by step.

The Party committee of Luta Municipal Commercial Bureau also pays attention to summing up and exchanging typical experiences in time to guide the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work on the surface. In the past year and more, through staying and working at selected points they have summed up eleven items of experience and called 15 experience-exchange meetings of the whole bureau. The result of that has effectively pushed forward the unremitting deepening of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work throughout the system of the bureau.

* * *

STATE FARMS

Accumulate More Capital for the State

by

The Party committee of the 20th regiment of a certain unit of the Heilungkiang Production and Construction Corps

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 16, 1973)

At present, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is developing in a flourishing manner in various state farms and production-construction units. Large numbers of regiments and farms as well as advanced companies and teams which learn from Tachai successfully have appeared and an excellent situation prevails over the whole state-owned agricultural front.

Since the past several years, many state farms and production-construction units have gradually realized from the practice of the struggle between the two lines that although it is necessary for people's communes under the system of collective ownership to learn from Tachai, state-owned agriculture under the system of whole-people ownership must also learn the spirit of Tachai, which means placing of proletarian politics in command and letting the principle of ideologically take the lead. By giving play to the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, they are seriously implementing the general and specific policies of the Party and bringing the model role of state-owned agriculture into play. Facts have pointed out clearly that "the road taken by Tachai is the basic road for running state agriculture well. The idea that the situation of state agriculture is 'special' and state agriculture need not learn from Tachai is wrong."

State agriculture has a very great potential for development. As long as leadership is realistically strengthened over state agriculture and work is carried out in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and general and specific policies, it can be run well by relying on the broad masses of cadres and people and developing the mass movement to learn from Tachai in a solid and down-to-earth manner.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our regiment consistently carry out education in ideology and political line, and by developing the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and seriously implementing various proletarian policies of the Party, extensively mobilize the socialist activism of the cadres and people and have brought about a very great development in production.

Last year, although 420,000 mow of wheat in the whole regiment was severely stricken by insect pests, production nevertheless increased by 10 percent over 1971, and 42,000,000 catties of wheat was sold to the state. In the past three years, more than 2,000,000 yuan in profit was handed to the state each year, and capital funds were accumulated for the state.

Taking Food Grains As the Key Link To Insure All-Round Development

In the course of advance, we have constantly searched for the law governing the development of production locally. Practice has proved that a large agricultural unit under the system of whole people ownership such as ours must seriously implement the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" before more and more grain, edible oil and other agricultural sideline products could be supplied and more and more capital could be accumulated for the state.

There is bound to be a struggle in implementing this policy. To unify the thinking of leading bodies at various levels, we must seriously concentrate manpower, material resources, and financial resources on agricultural production. In the winter of 1970-71, by trimming some non-productive personnel from the regimental and battalion departments and logistical units, we built up the agricultural production front. In the use of materials and basic construction investments, we also placed priority on and strengthened agriculture. Because of that, fine results were scored.

Apart from the vigorous grasping of food grain production, in the past several years many special forces of diversified economy have also been set up at both the regimental and battalion levels. The overwhelming majority of the company units link up agriculture with forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production. Units with suitable conditions have also developed fishery production. In the past three years, income from diversified economy amounting to more than 23,000,000 yuan has been earned.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, our regiment had already reclaimed quite a bit of farmland. On the basis of the condition that potentials still existed in our regiment for extending the farming area and raising the unit yield, and in order to grasp the "key link" of food grains well, we must practice walking on two legs. Not only must we extend the farming area, but we must also raise the per-mow yield, so as to raise the total grain production faster and better. In view of that, we must constantly overcome these two tendencies of grasping only extension of farmland without grasping high yield or grasping only high yield without attaching importance to extending farmland, and link "high yield and better harvest" together with "extending farmland and better harvest."

For the sake of raising the unit area yield, we conscientiously implement the "8-Character Charter" for agriculture and practice scientific farming. By means of investigation and study, we have laid emphasis in the light of weak links existing in local agricultural production on grasping water conservation, close-cropping and seed selection to keep increasing the unit area output. In the past several years, there appeared high yield patches with yields topping 500 catties per mow in wheat, 800 catties per mow in corn, and 400 catties per mow in soya bean over a large area.

Take Care of and Use Agricultural Machines Well

Following the development of agricultural mechanization, looking after and using agricultural machines well has become daily more important. Some of the comrades used to think, "As long as we have more machines, we can develop production and increase capital accumulation." Actually that is not the case. In the past, although we had machines, but because of slackening in their maintenance for a time, the role of machines could not be fully brought into play.

In the light of this kind of thinking, Party organizations at various levels, taking line struggle as the key link, strengthened ideological development, organizational development and vocational and technical training over the machine maintenance ranks, seriously implemented the policy toward machinery maintenance technicians, and paid attention to bringing the parts of old workers into play. In managing machine maintenance, by gradually invigorating various rules and strengthening the machine repair and fitting network at the three levels of regiment, battalion and company, we have enabled the rate of machine utilization to keep on rising.

By constantly carrying out education on self-reliance on the whole body of personnel, we have also developed a technical innovation movement. In the past several years, we have purchased in succession 57 harvesting machine chassis already written off outside, and by mobilizing the people to repair old things and make use of discarded things, converted the useless things into useful machines, saved funds for the state and developed production. In the past several years, the whole regiment has carried out 48 items of important technical innovations and enabled the degree of mechanization in farming to be greatly increased. Twenty industries such as animal husbandry, transportation, construction and processing have either wholly or partially realized mechanization or semi-mechanization.

To get rid of the mistaken idea that "mechanization cannot bring about high yield" prevalent among some of the people, and proceeding from actual facts, we have on the one hand made farming methods fit in with the present particularities of mechanized operation, and on the other hand, strived to convert existing machines so that they could be suited to the need of increasing agricultural production. In the past, soya bean was all along regarded as a low-yield crop. Later, by adopting necessary measures in planting, management and harvesting, and improving the method of mechanized operation, we enabled the output to keep on rising.

Maize is a high-yield crop. However, in the past because the problem of mechanized operation has not been solved, planting over a large area was restricted. We mobilized the masses to develop technical innovations actively, and trial-manufactured successfully a combination maize planter for digging holes, spot-seeding and fertilizer dressing, and a combination maize harvester for harvesting, husking, crushing stalk and levelling the ground, which created favorable conditions for planting maize over a large area.

Hard Struggle, Careful Planning and Meticulous Calculation

In the past several years, under the condition of continuous natural disasters, we were still able to develop production and increase our capital accumulation. One important reason has been due to the spirit of hard struggle displayed by the cadres and fighters in struggling against nature and the elements and combating calamities to win grain.

In the year before that, during the time of wheat harvesting and autumn harvesting, there was three months of continuous rain with more than 400 millimeters of precipitation, and several hundred thousand mow of grain, almost within reach, was soaked in muddy water. Party organizations at various levels sounded the battle cry of "Learn from Tachai, learn from Nanpao, do not give way even under the weight of Taishan!" The broad masses of cadres and fighters, fighting valiantly for three successive months, battled waterlogging, carried out rush harvesting, and eventually won a good harvest in spite of the serious calamity.

Following the development of production, there was a further increase in capital accumulation, and some of the comrades developed the style of doing things in a heavy handed manner. They thought, "With a profit showing every year, spending a bit more money hardly matters." In the light of this state of affairs, Party organizations at various levels unremittingly carry out education in hard struggle and in building the country by hard work and frugality which enables the cadres and fighters to preserve and promote the glorious tradition of living in days of affluence as in days of poverty. Everybody perseveres in practicing strict economy and hoarding every bit and drop to save large amounts of material for the state, and gradually cultivates the style of founding an enterprise on frugality and thrift.

Production-increase has not yet reached the top, nor practice-economy reached the limit. We are determined, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to sum up experience, continue our advance, and build up more capital accumulation for the state.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

A Hsien Party Committee in Honan Perseveringly Implements Democratic Centralism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 17, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Chengchow dated April 16, 1973) The CCP committee of Hui hsien, Honan Province, conscientiously implements the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, strengthens revolutionary unity, and leads the cadres and the masses to take part vigorously in the fight to build a socialist mountain area, thereby further developing the excellent situation throughout the hsien.

The principal leading members of this hsien committee take exemplary action by perseveringly implementing democratic centralism and bringing the role of the committee members into full play. Whenever an important problem is brought up for decision, they allow the committee members to express themselves freely and then gather together the correct opinions and make decision. The members of the Party committee have different experiences and are placed at different positions of work, so they often have different views on the same problem. In this situation, the secretary of the Party committee not only listens to the opinion of the majority but also conscientiously solicits and analyzes the opinion of the minority. Whenever a controversy occurs over a problem, he organizes all to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works, goes deeply into realities to make investigation and study and to solicit opinions extensively from the broad masses, and tries to achieve unified thinking and unified understanding in the course of the three great revolutionary movements.

When discussing problems regarding the main points of their work and regarding the orientation of the hsien-wide development, the revolutionary committee of Hui hsien were divided in opinion. Some of the members held that: "Seventy percent of the total area of this hsien lies within the Taihang Mountain area. Since the nationwide liberation, tremendous achievements have been made in the construction of the mountain area under the Party's leadership. But the outlook has not changed thoroughly and work should now be focused on the mountain area." Others were of this opinion: "Hui hsien now relies mainly on its plain areas for providing the state with commodity grain and cotton. Only by grasping well the work in these plain areas will it be possible to make greater contributions to the state." So they suggested placing emphasis on the plain areas.

At that time, the principal leading members of the hsien committee who were concurrently members of the hsien revolutionary committee did not make a decision immediately. Instead, they led the members of the revolutionary committee deeply into the mountain area to make investigation and study. Taking with them their knapsacks, they walked more than 700 li. On the way, the old cadres talked about the contributions the people of the mountain area had made to the revolutionary cause during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation. When they put up for the night in a mountain village on

their way, they held a symposium, trying to understand the opinions and expectations of the basic-level cadres and the old poor peasants on the development of the mountain area.

Through investigation, members of the revolutionary committee deepened their feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants of the mountain area and saw the potentials and the vital significance of developing the mountain area. They achieved unified thinking very quickly. After the decision was made to induce a thoroughgoing change in the outlook of the mountain area, they were united ideologically and in work. They led the people of the whole hsien to join in the fight to build a new mountain area.

Members of Hui hsien Party committee regard the hsien's leading group as a fighting body and themselves as a part of this body. The secretary and the committee members trust and support each other and the committee members also trust and support one another. When achieving results and gaining experience in work, they perseveringly learn from each other and never think of their personal merits; when work shows some defects or mistake, they neither reproach nor blame each other but the principal leader shoulders the responsibility on his own initiative and makes self-criticism.

The new and old cadres of the Hui hsien Party committee also are well united. In the course of work, the new cadres humbly learn from the old cadres their experience of revolutionary struggle and respect the correct opinions of the old cadres; the old cadres pay attention to training and helping the new cadres and also humbly learn from the strong points of the new cadres. To make it convenient for the old and new cadres in helping each other and to facilitate the training of new cadres, the hsien Party committee also pays attention to grouping some old cadres with the new cadres while allocating work for them.

A member of the hsien committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, Chang Ming-hsin is a 26-year-old cadre. He works very actively but is inexperienced. To train him, hsien committee secretary Cheng Yung-ho often goes with him deeply into the basic-level units to make investigation and study and to take part in manual labor. In the fight to transform the mountain area, they join the poor and lower-middle peasants in cutting across mountain slopes and cutting rocks and solving problems in work. During the recesses, they sit together to recount past sufferings and think about the happiness in which they are now living, and talk about the brave struggle of the revolutionary forerunners on the Taihang Mountain against the enemies. This continuously gives Chang Ming-hsin class education and education in revolutionary traditions and enables him to raise his class consciousness and to learn experience in revolutionary work.

The Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hui hsien bravely advance along the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, enabling the whole hsien to go on winning new victories in revolution and production. Since the great cultural revolution, this hsien has achieved enormous results in the fight to build a new socialist mountain area. In 1970, average grain output of the whole hsien was 434 catties per mow, surpassing the "Program";

in 1971, it rose to 498 catties. Last year, despite the attack by serious natural disasters, per-mow output of grain still could "cross the Yellow River" and good harvests were also reaped from other economic crops. At present, the cadres and the commune members of the whole hsien, full of revolutionary vigor, have joined in the fight to win a new bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

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A Hsien Committee in Tsinghai Carries Out Well the Party's Policy Toward Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 17, 1973)

(NCNA Sining, April 16, 1973) Under the guidance of the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, the CCP committee of Minho hsien, Tsinghai Province, conscientiously carries out the Party's policy toward cadres and strengthens revolutionary unity with good results, giving an impetus to the brisk development of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

After its establishment in early 1971, the new Party committee of Minho hsien put the implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres on its agenda of important tasks. It called meetings many times to study exclusively the problem of carrying out the policy toward cadres. Its principal leading members also went deeply into the basic level to propagate the Party's line and policies and to inspect conditions of carrying out the policy toward cadres, thereby doing this work ever more concretely.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the hsien Party committee, taking into consideration the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining the line set forth at the 9th Party Congress, practicing sectarianism and advocating splittism, aroused the masses to make criticism in depth. Through this criticism, the cadres and the masses further raised their consciousness of carrying out the Party's policy toward cadres.

T'angerhyuan commune further carried out the Party's policy toward cadres and studied and handled afresh some cases of cadres who had not been placed properly. After that, revolutionary unity not only was greatly strengthened between the new and the old cadres of the whole commune, but also was strengthened between the cadres and commune members of various minority nationalities of this commune. The cadres and the broad masses of this commune united to form one, launching an earth-shaking mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Bumper harvests were reaped in agricultural production for many years running. Total grain output of the whole commune in 1972 topped that in the record year of 1971 by 29.5 percent, and tremendous development was also registered in forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations. This commune ranked among the advanced communes of this hsien.

In the course of carrying out the Party's policy toward cadres, the Party committee of Minho hsien pays very close attention to making rational use of the cadres. It makes prompt rearrangements for the cadres who have not been properly placed and shows them fervent support in work. At the same time, it boldly promotes and uses the cadres in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

A Tibetan cadre and former director of the hsien's grain department, Pai Wen-ts'ai was assigned to the job of secretary of the Party committee of a backward commune. There, he led the "squad members" of the Party committee to make

deep-going investigation and study, to strengthen organizational and ideological building of the basic-level leading squads and to carry out the Party's various rural policies in an all-round manner. This commune very quickly ranked among the advanced units which distinguished themselves in the hsien-wide movement to learn from Tachai. Taking into consideration Pai's ideological performance and working ability, the higher-level Party committee recently promoted him as a standing committee member of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee.

While making rational use of the cadres, the Party committee of Minho hsien actively strengthens education of the cadres in the Party's basic line. Since 1972, the hsien committee has called study classes many times and organized leading cadres at all levels to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works, to study the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, to criticize the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and to help cadres sum up and learn from the experience and lessons of the struggle between the two lines, thereby enabling the broad masses of cadres to go on raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and their consciousness of continuing the revolution.

The Party committee of Minho hsien conscientiously carries out the Party's policy toward cadres, successfully arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres for the revolution. Full of vigor and vitality, the cadres lead the people of various nationalities in the hsien to whip up a new upsurge of learning from Tachai in agriculture and to push revolution and production in the hsien to develop continuously.

In 1972, a bumper harvest was reaped in agricultural production in the whole hsien, and total grain output topped that of 1971 by 31 percent, setting a record level. Output of oil-bearing crops and number of hogs also increased by 37 percent and 20 percent respectively. In the winter of 1972-1973 and the ensuing spring, more than 50,000 laborers in the whole hsien were engaged in farmland capital construction, building 60 water conservation projects, expanding irrigated acreage by more than 3,200 mow, and levelling more than 30,000 mow of land, terraced fields and strip fields, thereby laying a good foundation for winning a new bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

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P'ingkuo Hsien in Kwangsi Improves Style of Leadership and Method of Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 17, 1973)

(NCNA Nanning) The CCP committee of P'ingkuo hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, conscientiously handles letters and receives visitors from the masses, thereby drawing closer the ties between the Party and the masses.

P'ingkuo hsien committee meets to study and discuss the major problems raised by the masses in their letters and by visitors from them. Its leading members personally receive the visitors and answer the letters from the masses. The hsien committee pays attention to analyzing the problems revealed by the masses in their letters or by the visitors from among the masses, so as to improve its style of leadership and method of work.

Last year, an educated youth who settled in Hsinan commune wrote to the hsien committee, reporting on some ideological problems. Upon receiving this letter, the hsien committee, besides immediately sending her a reply and encouraging her to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in building a socialist new countryside, paid attention to analyzing the thinking of this educated youth, inspecting the problems existing in the work on the rusticated educated youths in the whole hsien, and strengthening leadership over the work on the educated youths who settled in the production teams.

Since the second half of last year, the hsien committee has organized the cadres three times to inspect the work in this respect, cited the advanced and established models among the rusticated educated youths, and urged the rusticated educated youths of the hsien to establish the idea of taking roots permanently in the countryside. As a result, these youths play an active role in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside and win praises from the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities.

P'ingkuo hsien committee also pays attention to making clear, through the letters and the visitors from the masses, the problems the cadres of various levels have met in the course of carrying out the Party's line and policies, and tries to solve them in time.

It once received a letter from a Chuang commune member of Yalung brigade in Ch'engkuan commune, reflecting the problems in the carrying out of the policy of developing the planting of fruit trees in some production teams. It made an investigation and discovered that similar conditions also existed in other brigades. In view of this state of affairs, it helped the basic-level cadres study and consciously carry out the Party's policy and, at the same time, tried to solve promptly some concrete problems existing in the carrying out of policies. This not only urged Yalung brigade to carry out the Party's policy, but also promoted the hsien-wide implementation of the Party's policy. Last year, the area of land planted to trees of such fruits as lung-an, orange, banana and pomelo expanded by 43 percent as compared with that in the preceding year.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of P'ingkuo hsien also arouse the leading members of their various departments and of various communes and brigades to join efforts to make a success of the work of handling letters from the masses and receiving visitors from them. The various units directly under the hsien authorities and various communes and brigades are staffed with people to do this work so that there are people responsible for this work at all levels. The hsien committee has also held study classes for the personnel responsible for the work of handling letters and receiving visitors and summed up and popularized the experience of six basic-level units of this hsien in doing this work. It asks the Party organizations at all levels to take step to settle every problem and to refer to the relevant units everything revealed by the masses in their letters and by the visitors from among the masses.

Some of the masses in Lunglin brigade of Fengwu commune once reflected to the commune Party committee that this brigade had for some time given up leadership over the weaving of bamboo ware and the development of family side-occupations among the commune members. The Party committee of Fengwu commune immediately sent some people to make investigation and study in this brigade and to organize the basic-level cadres and the masses to study the Party's policy. As a result, collective side-occupations and the commune members' family side-occupations developed in this brigade.

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BARE-FOOT DOCTORS

Central China Rural Medical School Trains Barefoot Doctors

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 16, 1973)

a rural medical school in central china's province of honan has trained 587 barefoot doctors in the past few years.

they make up the main force in rural medical care. in addition to treating common medical problems, they organize and lead mass health campaigns and help health workers give inoculations regularly in line with chairman mao's instruction "put prevention first".

the school was founded by the huangchuan county party committee in 1967 in the tapiehshan mountain area. last year the school trained 84 additional women as barefoot doctors to carry out family planning education and protect the health of women and children.

the production brigades selected educated young people who returned to work in their villages after finishing junior or senior middle schools to attend the one year medical course. the cadres and teachers go to villages to investigate local medical conditions and have compiled textbooks on how to treat more than 80 kinds of common and recurrent diseases. teachers and students also go to collect medicinal herbs in nearby mountains. they have planted more than 170 kinds of herbs on their school campus and run their own pharmaceutical workshop.

the students spend half a year as interns in county or commune hospitals or making medical tours of village under the guidance of their teachers.

AFFORESTATION

Spring Afforestation in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Apr. 17, 1973)

shelter belts are being added to the tarim basin and the turfan basin south of the tienshan mountains to protect farmland from sandstorms in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region.

this year's spring campaign has already added 4,000 hectares of woods, 2,600 hectares of saplings and 25 million trees by the side of roads, rivers and canals

and around houses. shelter belts put up earlier have helped the multi-national people achieve high, stable crop yields.

commune members in sandstorm-swept turfan county have over the past few years created more than 1,000 hectares of shelter belts. grain and cotton harvests have been good for years. the yaochin people's commune in chiehmo county on the edge of the takla makan desert since 1958 has planted 230,000 trees to protect its farmland. the commune's total grain output last year was more than four times that in 1963, the year before it started to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and grain output per capita came to more than 500 kilogrammes.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the autonomous region pay attention to the creation of orchards. more land has been planted to fruit trees in khotan county, the kashgar area and the ili river basin.

COAL MINE

North China Puts New Coal Mine into Operation

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 17, 1973)

coal-rich shansi province has opened a big coal mine on the outskirts of tatung city.

designed by chinese engineers and equipped with chinese-made machinery, the modern mine has a designed annual capacity of three million tons of coal. the whole process, from coal cutting to transport and hoisting, is done with machinery.

workers, cadres and technical personnel displayed initiative and speeded up the construction of the project, by applying the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." assembly of the pit-head installations was completed in 55 days, as against three months originally scheduled, thanks to the improved methods adopted by the builders. they assembled the 43-metre-high installations before hoisting and fixing them into place.

the workers also completed reinforced concrete buildings for storing coal in less than two months.

FISHING PORT

South China Coastal Town Becomes Flourishing Fishing Port

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 17, 1973)

half the marine catch of the whole kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china comes from the port town of peihai on the northern shore of bac bo gulf, which now has a dozen industrial enterprises serving fishing.

the socialist state and the people have transformed this small pre-liberation town that had 60 gambling houses and opium dens into a busy producer city six times as large with a population of 130,000.

the renovated port can now shelter 3,000 vessels against typhoons. a new dock several hundred metres long has been built. it has a cargo yard covering tens of thousands of square metres.

the expanded port can now berth commercial freighters and handle cargoes for ships from viet nam and a dozen other countries.

the state has also set up a weather observatory, a radio station and a typhoon warning service.

the municipality built a shipyard that turns out fishing vessels of upwards of 300 tons as well as motor fishing junks. fishing communes and brigades have their own yards to repair fishing craft.

with better fishing vessels, the fishermen now do deep-sea fishing instead of inshore fishing with crude wooden junks and even rafts. fishery has grown so fast that the 5,000 tons of fish hauled annually by just one production brigade equals the total of peihai in pre-liberation days.

apart from factories turning out nets and material related to fishing requirements, the city has built factories making electric generators and motors, diesel engines and other products.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Men's and Women's Basketball Teams Conclude Friendly Visit to Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 17, 1973)

the chinese men's and women's basketball teams left here yesterday after concluding their friendly visit to albania.

the chinese basketball players were seen off at the airport by veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee, and tirana basketball players.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

during their stay in albania, the chinese basketballers held eight matches with the albanian basketball players. they visited tirana, durres, shkodra and gjirokastra districts and were warmly received by local responsible comrades and the masses.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

the vienna philharmonic orchestra of austria wound up its friendly performance tour of china and left here for home by air today.

the austrian musicians chatted intimately with chinese musicians at the airport before they emplaned for home. arm in arm, they posed for pictures. conductor of the orchestra willi boskovsky said: "china has left a good impression on us. we have made friends. we deeply feel that your friendship with us are sincere." the chinese hosts asked the austrian guests to convey the chinese people's sincere friendly feelings to the austrian people.

the orchestra was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship

with foreign countries and other organizations concerned and musicians, including lin lin, liu hsi-lin, wang liang-chih, li teh-lun and yin cheng-chung.

a. mobius, charge d'affaires ad interim of the austrian embassy in china, was also present.

Austrian Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

hans thalberg, ambassador of the republic of austria to china, left his post for home by air today.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets with Belgian Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1973)

li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the belgian economic mission headed by willy monfils, general inspector of the office of foreign trade.

present were leading members of departments concerned li chuan and cheng to-pin.

on hand were also patrick nothomb, counsellor, francis ronse, second secretary, of the belgian embassy here.

Government Delegation of Kingdom of Belgium Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1973)

a government delegation of the kingdom of belgium led by andre kempinaire, secretary of state for foreign trade, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

greeting the delegation at the airport were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang; leading members of organizations concerned wang tung and cheng tuo-pin; chinese ambassador to the kingdom of belgium li lien-pi; and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in belgium yen ju-tai.

belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert who made a special trip to shanghai to greet the delegation arrived here by the same plane.

also present were willy monfils, leader of the visiting belgian economic mission; patrick nothomb, counsellor of the belgian embassy in peking; and other embassy officials; and kabanza innocent, rwandan ambassador to china.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Foreign Secretary Receives Chinese Journalist Delegation

(NCNA-English London, Apr. 16, 1973)

sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs received the visiting chinese journalist delegation here this afternoon and had a friendly talk with them.

douglas-home said, the relations between britain and china have developed apace since the exchange of ambassadors in march 1972. "there have been several series of talks at ministerial level between the chinese and british governments and these have shown that despite the differences in our political and social systems there is much on which we can agree."

he said that there are good prospects for cooperation between the two countries in the industrial, technological and commercial fields. he hoped that there should be

more cultural contacts, more medical, scientific and sporting exchanges among the two peoples.

douglas-home also talked about the present and future roles of the west european common market. he said: "we believe that europe can emerge as a community expressing its own point of view and exercising influence in world affairs, not only in the commercial and economic but also in the political and defence fields."

j.h.g. leahy, head of the news department of the foreign and commonwealth office, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking After State Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in peking from pyongyang by special plane this afternoon in the company of ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, after their successful state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those present at the airport to greet samdech and madame sihanouk were:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; princess norodom roeungsy and her husband; madame pemme peang; madame norodom yuvaneath; toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china, and madame toch kham doeun;

chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and leading members of departments concerned, including han nien-lung, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, chao lan-hsiang, wang chen, lu wei-chao, ma jen-hui and kao chien-chung; and

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and madame hyun jun keuk and embassy officials.

arriving in peking by the same plane were those who had accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit to korea: ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, huot sambath; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom keth kanya; prince sisowath methavi; and cambodian ambassador to korea ang kim khoan and madame ang kim khoan.

accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests to peking from pyongyang were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and comrade yang ling.

CHINA AND CONGO

New Chinese Ambassador to Congo Presents Credentials to President Ngouabi

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Apr. 15, 1973)

lu chih-hsien, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's republic of the congo, presented his credentials to congolese president marien ngouabi at the friendship palace here at noon yesterday.

after accepting the credentials, president ngouabi had a cordial and friendly conversation with the new chinese ambassador.

congolese minister of foreign affairs charles-david ganao was present on the occasion.

present on hand were also counsellor liu ying-hsien and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here.

the new chinese ambassador arrived here on april 6 and called on congolese foreign minister ganao on april 10.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Ambassador to China Gives Dinner in Honor of Finnish Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

finnish ambassador to china veli helenius and his wife gave a dinner in the embassy this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of marjatta vaananen, second minister of education of finland.

attending were liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; jen pu-chai, acting president of the architectural society of china; and leading members of organizations concerned, including chin ou-po, hu sha, chang ying, wang pen-tso and liu feng.

kalervo siikala, director of the international department of the ministry of education, who accompanies minister marjatta vaananen, was also present.

the hosts and guests toasted the constant development of the friendship between the finnish and chinese peoples and the cultural exchanges between the two countries.

Finnish Second Minister of Education Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1973)

marjatta vaananen, second minister of education of finland, and kalervo siikala, director of the international department of the ministry of education, who accompanies her left here for home by air today via shanghai.

hu shou-hsin, a leading member of the foreign affairs section of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, accompanied the distinguished guests to shanghai.

they were seen off at the airport by liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council; jen pu-chai, acting president of the architectual society of china; and leading members of departments concerned.

also present were diplomatic officials of the finnish embassy in peking.

while in peking, minister marjatta vaananen held friendly talks with liu hsi-yao on the further development of the cultural, educational and scientific exchanges between the two countries. the guests visited peking university, a people's commune, an exhibition on relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution and places of historical interest.

Finnish Architectural Picture Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

a finnish architectural picture exhibition opened here at the art gallery of china today.

on show at the exhibition are 45 pictures, including designs for colleges, hospitals, art museums, stadiums, concert halls, printing shops, meeting places, towns and living quarters. these exhibits of finnish architecture -- an art that has a long-standing history in finland -- show the wisdom of the finnish people and the strongly finnish national flavour.

liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and marjatta vaananen, second minister of education of finland, spoke at the opening ceremony. they expressed the belief that the current exhibition would strengthen the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and finnish people.

present were also yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, jen pu-chai, acting president of the architectural society of china, and leading members of departments concerned chin ou-pu, hu sha, chang ying, wang pen-tso, chen ta-yuan and architects chang po, tai nien-tzu.

on hand were also finnish ambassador to china veli helenius, his wife, and kalervo siikala, official accompanying marjatta vaananen on her china visit and director of the international department of the ministry of education.

the exhibition was sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the architectural society of china.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Foreign Diplomats Visited Northeast China Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

the first group of diplomatic envoys and officials of 43 countries in peking and their wives toured shenyang, fuhsun, anshan and luta in northeast china from april 8 to 16 at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry. they were accompanied by chinese vice-foreign minister ma wen-po.

they visited factories and mines, cultural and educational institutions and places of historical interest. in talien harbour they made boating excursions. wherever they went they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by leading members of local revolutionary committees and people.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 16, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan arrived here today from shanghai by a special c.a.a.c. plane for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of japanese friends of various circles. the delegation is led by liao cheng-chih. its deputy leaders are chu tu-nan, li su-wen, ma chun-ku, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan, chou li-chin, yu hui-yung and sun ping-hua.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport amid drizzling rain by over 1,500 japanese friends, korean national and patriotic chinese residents in japan.

accompanied by chinese ambassador to japan chen chu, kinkazu saionji, managing chairman of the executive committee for welcoming the delegation, went up to the plane to welcome the delegation on behalf of the host organizations and individuals.

the delegation led by liao cheng-chih alighted from the plane. chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido, on behalf of the japanese government, welcomed and shook hands with liao cheng-chih, the deputy leaders and members of the delegation.

meeting the delegation at the airport were responsible members of host organizations including tomomi narita, yoshikatau takeiri, ikko kasuga, aiichiro fujiyama, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, ichio asukada, teiji hagiwara, kaheita okazaki, kozo sasaki, makoto ichikawa, tadashi yaoita, makishiro abe, fusae ichikawa, tokuma utsunomiya, ichizo kimura, jisaku eguchi and michio royama.

also present were diet members of the liberal democratic party, socialist party, komei party and democratic socialist party.

friends from political circles, mass organizations, economic and other circles were at the airport to meet the delegation.

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the delegation members frequently waved to japanese friends, korean residents and patriotic chinese who had assembled at the airport.

deputy prime minister takeo miki paid a special call on liao cheng-chih and others at hotel new otani.

the delegation received japanese newsmen at hotel new otani where liao cheng-chih made public a written statement to the press.

liao cheng-chih expressed heartfelt thanks for the invitation and warm welcome extended to the delegation by the japanese friends.

he said, "last year, prime minister kakuei tanaka of your country visited china at the invitation of premier chou en-lai. through talks between the leaders of the two governments the normalization of diplomatic relations between our two countries was realized, and a new page was added to the annals of friendly relations between our two countries. this is a great event long desired by our two peoples, and also the result of their prolonged common struggle. on behalf of the china-japan friendship association and all members of our delegation to japan, i would like to take this opportunity to express our profound thanks and respect to all the japanese friends of various circles, political parties and organizations for their contribution to china-japan friendship and to the realization of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

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sincerely hope to make friends broadly with all those who wish to be friendly with new china.

"we shall learn from the industrious and courageous japanese people through this visit.

"dear japanese friends of various circles, let us join hands more firmly and continue the struggle for the enhancement of the spirit of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments, for the steady development of the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between our two countries, and for the preservation of the friendship between our two peoples from generation to generation."

Japanese Prime Minister Gives Tea Party in Honor of China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 17, 1973)

kakuei tanaka, prime minister of japan, held a tea party at his official residence today to welcome the entire delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan with liao cheng-chih as its leader. prime minister tanaka shook hands with all members of the delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

liao cheng-chih conveyed regards from chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai to prime minister tanaka. prime minister tanaka expressed thanks and asked him to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai.

liao cheng-chih thanked the japanese government for its concern for the delegation in various respects.

he presented to prime minister tanaka fresh leaves of the sakura (cherry) trees planted in peking and told him that the trees which the japanese people presented to the chinese people as a gift are growing well. prime minister tanaka gladly received these fresh sakura leaves for preservation.

liao cheng-chih also presented gifts to the japanese prime minister.

present at the tea party were chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido, diet member takeo kimura, head of the asian bureau of the japanese foreign ministry kenzo yoshida and others.

also present were leaders of the committee for welcoming the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan: kinkazu saionji, kazuo shioya and teiji hagiwara.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present on invitation.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls Upon Aiichiro Fujiyama

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 17, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, chu tu-nan, li su-wen, chang hsiang-shan, yu hui-yung, sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, and some members of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association now in tokyo today called on aiichiro fujiyama, dietman of the japanese liberal-democratic party and organizer of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship which will be formed soon. the host and guests had a friendly talk.

in the conversation, liao cheng-chih paid tribute to aiichiro fujiyama for his contributions to the restoration of diplomatic relations and the promotion of friendship between china and japan. fujiyama expressed the determination to continue his efforts to further promote japan-china friendship.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on Japanese International Trade, Industry Minister

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 17, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, li su-wen, chang hsiang-shan, chou li-chin, yu hui-yung and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, and some members of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association called on yasuhiro nakasone, international trade and industry minister of japan in tokyo today. the host and guests had a friendly talk.

liao cheng-chih conveyed regards from premier chou en-lai to minister nakasone. the minister expressed his thanks and his regards to premier chou en-lai. he also extended his welcome to the delegation of the china-japan friendship association.

present on the occasion were yugoro komatsu, director of the international trade bureau, and minoru masuda,

director of the trade promotion bureau, of the international trade and industry ministry of japan.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

Chinese Ambassador Chen Chu Calls on Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 16, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu called on kinkazu saionji, managing chairman of the executive committee for welcoming the delegation of china-japan friendship association to japan last evening. in a friendly talk with saionji, the chinese ambassador expressed thanks to the japanese friends in various circles for their enthusiastic preparations for the reception of the chinese delegation.

earlier, on april 11, ambassador chen chu went to the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) central headquarters where he met hisao kuroda, chairman; seimin miyazaki, director general; hajime miyoshi, secretary general; members of standing committee of the association and all working personnel of the central headquarters.

on april 12, ambassador chen chu called on kenzo nakajima, director-general and norio shirato, secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

the chinese ambassador also paid a visit on april 10 to aiichiro fujiyama, dietman of the japan liberal democratic party and chairman of the former "dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations".

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Calls on Japanese Political Leaders

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 16, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu on april 14 called on tomomi narita, chairman, and masashi ishibashi, general secretary, of the japan socialist party.

among those present on the occasion were hideo nakajima, director of the general affairs bureau, and shigeru ito, director of the national movement bureau, of the central executive committee of the japan socialist party.

ambassador chen chu today called on yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman, and bumizo ninomiya, vice-chairman, of the komei party.

present on the occasion were naohiko okubo, vice-general secretary, and yoshiaki masaki, director of the policy deliberation council, of the komei party.

ambassador chen chu also called on ikko kasuga, chairman of the democratic socialist party, on april 14.

present on the occasion were tadashi kodaira, director of the general affairs bureau, katsu kawamura, chairman of the foreign affairs council, takuji kuribayashi, vice-chairman of the policy deliberation council, and keigo ouchi, director of the education and propaganda bureau, of the central executive committee of the democratic socialist party.

Japanese Sumo Troupe Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 17, 1973)

the japanese sumo troupe wound up its friendly visit to china and left shanghai for home by air this afternoon.

the japanese friends were seen off at the airport by leading members of the shanghai branches of the all-china sports federation and of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries tu chien and sheng shu-shan, as well as local sports workers.

the sumo troupe gave a reciprocal banquet on the evening of april 15 to thank the chinese people for their warm welcome.

attending the banquet were feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman, and chang chen-ya, standing committee member, of the

shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

yoshihide musashikawa, leader of the japanese sumo troupe, and tu chien spoke at the banquet. yoshihide musashikawa said that they have seen for themselves the sincere efforts the chinese people are making to develop the friendly relations between the japanese and chinese peoples. they will bring back the profound friendship of the chinese people for the japanese people, the troupe leader noted.

tu chien congratulated the sumo troupe on its successful performance tour. as the diplomatic relations between china and japan have been normalized, he said, there will be more friendly contacts between the chinese and japanese peoples and the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will surely be further consolidated and developed.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

a delegation of the lao patriotic front led by nouhak phoumsavan, standing committee member of the central committee of the front, arrived here from hanoi by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to china. they were warmly welcomed by several thousand people of the chinese capital.

members of the delegation are: sisana sisane, member of the central committee of the l.p.f., khamphay boupha, member of the central committee of the l.p.f. and leader of the l.p.f. delegation to the democratic republic of viet nam, and khamphet pheng muong, soulima bunleut, sithonh sibounhuong and khemphet vanthanouvong.

on hand at the airport to greet the lao comrades-in-arms were li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned shen chien, yuan hua-ping, chang shang-ming, wang hsiao-yun and mao pao-chung.

also present were sarin chhak and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and yu song jin, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

when nouhak phoumsavan and the other lao comrades-in-arms alighted from the plane, li hsien-nien, keng piao and others stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them. the lao comrades-in-arms then met the welcomers amidst cheers and the beatings of drums and gongs. youngsters danced merrily. waving bouquets and streamers, the people shouted slogans: "a warm welcome to the lao patriotic front delegation exclamation" "resolutely support the just cause of the lao people and the other indochinese peoples exclamation" "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and lao peoples exclamation" the welcomers extended greetings to the heroic lao people and warmly congratulated them on their great victories in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

hsiao huang, a leading member of a section under the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, who had made a special trip to hanoi to greet the delegation, accompanied the lao comrades-in-arms to peking.

Li Hsien-nien and Nouhak Phoumsavan Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, April 17, 1973)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, and nouhak phoumsavan, leader of the delegation of the lao patriotic front and standing committee member of the central committee of the front, held talks here this morning in a friendly and cordial atmosphere of fraternity.

present on the occasion were:

members of the lao patriotic front delegation: sisana sisane, member of the central committee of the l.p.f., khamphay boupha, member of the central committee of the l.p.f. and leader of the l.p.f. delegation to the democratic republic of viet nam, and khamphet pheng muong, soulima bunleut, sithonh sibounhuong;

keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned shen chien, yuan hua-ping and hsiao huang.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Lao Patriotic Front Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome the lao patriotic front delegation led by nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front.

present at the banquet were sarin chhak and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; yu song jin, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking; and lao, vietnamese, cambodian and korean comrades-in-arms in peking.

present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned fang yi, han nien-lung, li chiang, yuan hua-ping, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao huang and mao pao-chung.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese, lao, vietnamese, cambodian and korean peoples.
comrade li hsien-nien and delegation leader nouhak phoumsavan spoke.

on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people, comrade li hsien-nien in his speech extended heartfelt congratulations to the lao people on their great victories and expressed a warm welcome to the lao comrades-in-arms on their visit to china.
he said: "the l.p.f. delegation, headed by comrade nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, is the first lao

delegation to pay a friendly visit to china since the signing of the 'agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos'. this has enabled us to celebrate the victory together with the lao comrades-in-arms and this gives us very great pleasure."

comrade li hsien-nien praised the lao people for their great victories achieved under the leadership of the lao patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: "the lao people have set for the oppressed nations and people in the world a brilliant example of 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big'".

he said: the lao people love independence, freedom and peace. the lao patriotic front has made tireless efforts in seeking a peaceful settlement of the lao question, resulting finally in the signing of the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos" on february 21 this year. this is a great victory for the lao people and a victory for the people the world over.

he said: "the signing of the agreement shows once again: the just struggle of the people in various countries to achieve and safeguard independence and sovereignty are sure to win, and the aggression and intervention by the forces of hegemony are bound to fail."

comrade li hsien-nien said: "displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, the lao people, under the leadership of the lao patriotic front, have overcome numerous difficulties and constantly consolidated the democratic power in the liberated areas. economy, culture, education, medical and health work are developing rapidly and the people's livelihood is improving. prosperity prevails."

"as the lao people have won victory in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, their revolutionary struggle has entered a new historical stage. the lao people still face a very difficult task. we are convinced that the lao people who have been tempered in long revolutionary struggles can certainly overcome all sorts of obstacles laid by domestic and foreign reactionary forces and realize national concord and peace, independence and unification of the country."

comrade li hsien-nien stressed: "the chinese and lao peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. it is our unswerving stand to support the just struggle of the lao people. in their common struggle in the past, the peoples of our two countries had always learned from, encouraged and supported each other. now, in a new period in which the war has been ended and peace is being restored, the chinese people will, as always, stand on the side of the fraternal lao people and firmly support them and the other indochinese peoples in their just struggles till complete victory is won."

delegation leader nouhak phoumsavan said that the signing of the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos" on february 21, 1973 marks the very tremendous new victory achieved by the lao people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the agreement, he said, has recognized the brilliant victories of the patriotic forces and the entire lao people in their struggles over the past 20 years. he said that this victory of the lao people has opened up a new period favourable for their continuous struggle for restoring peace and achieving national concord and for building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, unified and prosperous laos.

the delegation leader pointed out that the lao people's struggle is still an arduous, complicated and protracted one. he condemned u.s. imperialism for abetting and supporting the vientiane reactionary force in its attempt to obstruct the implementation of the stipulations of the signed agreement. the united states and the vientiane government, he stressed, must be held responsible for all the consequences that will result from their acts to sabotage the agreement.

he pointed out that the sincere and powerful support and tremendous and effective assistance of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people have made important contributions to the important victories won by the lao patriotic front and the lao people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation over the past eighteen years.

nouhak phoumsavan said: the lao people are determined that they will struggle to safeguard and strengthen a durable peace and achieve national concord and win still greater victories until laos becomes a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, unified and prosperous country. he condemned the united states and its running dogs for their acts of violating the paris agreement on viet nam and expressed full support to the stand taken by the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in the struggle for the strict and all-round implementation of the paris agreement on viet nam. he warmly praised the fraternal cambodian people for their new, tremendous victories and reaffirmed full support to the five-point declaration made by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23, 1970 and the statements of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia issued on january 26 and 28, 1973.

the delegation leader said that the lao patriotic front and the lao people would continue to make new efforts to strengthen the friendship between the lao and chinese peoples which is based on proletarian internationalism.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Chinese Gymnastic Team Arrives in Libya

(NCNA-English Benghazi, Apr. 17, 1973)

the chinese gymnastic team arrived here from cairo yesterday for a friendly visit to libya.

the chinese team, with wu hung-shin as leader and ma hsiao-yuan as deputy leader, was welcomed at the airport by said el spari, president of the benghazi branch of the libyan olympic committee, aly abu hameda, president of the benghazi branch of the libyan gymnastic federation, and awod yussef buhawia, representative of the benghazi office of the libyan foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Calls at Nepalese Embassy to Tender Condolences on Death of Her Majesty Queen Grand Mother

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung called at the nepalese embassy in peking this morning to tender condolences on the death of her majesty queen grand mother kanti rajya laxmi devi shah, mother of the late king mahendra of the kingdom of nepal. her majesty queen grand mother passed away on april 12 at the royal palace.

a portrait of her majesty queen grand mother was placed in the embassy hall. wreaths presented by the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee were laid in front of the portrait.

also present to pay last tribute to the late queen grand mother were leading members of departments concerned, including hsiang chien, chang shih-chieh, kuo tung-chun, wang hsiao-yun and chu chuan-hsien.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Keng Piao Meet Delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met all members of the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea headed by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun". they had a very cordial and friendly talk.

members of the delegation participating in the meeting were li kim chol, head of the "party life" section, cho jun gyu, deputy head of the editorial department, so dong bom, head of the international department, li rok yong, commentator, and kim sang dae, reporter, of the "rodong sinmun".

present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, joo jin keuk, first secretary of the embassy, and om tae ryong, resident correspondent of the "rodong sinmun" and the korean central news agency.

present were also leading members of chinese departments and staff members, including shih shao-hua, lu ying, wang yi, chen chun, miao hai-ling, ku wen-hua, chang chih, lu wei-chao, wang chen, shih hai-yun, sun yi-ching, chang ting-yen and lien cheng-pao.

Jen-min Jih-pao Staff Members Hold Meeting to Welcome Delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

staff members of the "people's daily" held a meeting this morning to warmly welcome all members of the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun".

present at the meeting were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, joo jin keuk, first secretary of the

korean embassy in peking, and om tae ryong, resident correspondent of the "rodong sinmun" and the korean central news agency.

when they arrived at the office of the "people's daily", the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the staff members.

speaking at the meeting, leading member of the "people's daily" lu ying extended a warm welcome to the delegation. he said: the delegation's visit to china will surely further strengthen the militant friendship between the two parties and peoples of china and korea that is sealed in blood and the unity and cooperation between the "people's daily" and the "rodong sinmun" and the journalists of the two countries.

head of the delegation chong jun gi made an enthusiastic speech. he expressed firm belief that the present visit of the delegation would definitely further strengthen the fraternal friendship and unity of the "rodong sinmun" and the "people's daily" and the journalists of the two countries.

their speeches were punctuated by applauses.

the two sides then exchanged silk banners.

prior to the meeting, leading members of the "people's daily" lu ying, wang yi and chen chun had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the korean comrades.

Jen-min Jih-pao Gives Banquet in Honor of "Rodong Sinmun" Delegation of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

the "people's daily" gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all members of the "rodong sinmun" delegation of korea. the delegation head is chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun".

present were ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china hyun jun keuk and his wife, joo jin keuk and sin gi do, first secretaries of the korean embassy in peking, and om tae ryong, resident correspondent of the "rodong sinmun" and the korean central news agency.

present were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee

and secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; lu ying, wang yi and chen chun, leading members of the "people's daily"; and responsible members of departments concerned miao hai-ling, ku wen-hua, chang chih, lu wei-chao, wang chen, shih hai-yun, sun yi-ching and wang hsi.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people and journalists of china and korea. comrades lu ying and chong jun gi spoke.

comrade lu ying said that the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe and fighting shoulder to shoulder. the profound friendship and militant unity of the people of the two countries, he added, is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is therefore unbreakable. the "rodong sinmun" delegation's visit to china has provided a good chance for the chinese journalists to learn from and exchange experience with the korean comrades. he expressed the belief that the current visit of the korean delegation will make new contributions to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries and the organs of the two parties.

comrade chong jun gi said: we are very happy that we have the chance to come to china to see for ourselves the brilliant achievements and struggle of the chinese people in revolution and construction and that we can do something to promote the friendly relations of cooperation between the people and journalists of china and korea. the korean people and journalists will, as always, hold high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and make efforts to constantly strengthen their militant friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people and journalists in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Railway Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 16, 1973)

the chinese railway delegation left hanoi for home last evening after attending the 15th conference of the china-viet nam border railway joint committee. the conference was held from april 3 to april 15 in hanoi.

the chinese railway delegation and the vietnamese railway delegation signed the protocol of the 15th conference of china-viet nam railway joint committee. after the signing of the protocol, phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport of viet nam, gave a reception in congratulation of the success of the conference.

during their stay in viet nam, the chinese railway delegation visited native place of president ho chi minh, great leader of the vietnamese people and some outstanding communication and transport units in north viet nam.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 17, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china with yuan tung-lin as leader and li kuo-liang as deputy leader arrived here from tirana yesterday on a performance tour of romania.

the troupe was greeted at the airport by ion brad, vice-chairman of the romanian council of socialist culture and education, emil iordachescu, deputy head of the department of foreign relations of the council, aurel iosefini and nicolae vladescu, deputy heads of the bucharest acrobatic troupe, as well as romanian acrobats.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and nikola profi, albanian ambassador to romania, were also present.

as the chinese acrobats alighted from the plane, the romanian comrades stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them. the romanian acrobats presented bouquets of fresh flowers to the chinese acrobats.

vice-chairman ion brad and the leader of the chinese troupe yuan tung-lin spoke at the airport.

TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Yugoslavia for Home

(NCNA-English Sarajevo, Apr. 17, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation left here yesterday evening and early this morning in two groups for home via belgrade after taking part in the 32nd world table tennis championships.

among those seeing the chinese delegation off at the airport were zdravko pudaric, assistant general manager of the sarajevo hardware and electrical appliances company, the rear service unit for the chinese delegation, and representatives of the workers of the company.

also present were kang chi-min, first secretary of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

some members of the chinese delegation will visit romania and the federal republic of germany and other countries in two groups.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Deputy Representative Speaks on Population Question at ECAFE Meeting

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 16, 1973)

chi lung, deputy representative of the chinese delegation to the 29th e.c.a.f.e. session, made a speech on the population question at the meeting of the committee of the whole held this morning.

he said: "the delegation of the people's republic of china would like to explain here our views on the population question and to hold consultations together with the delegations of other countries.

"we hold that, of all things in the world people are the most precious. people are the decisive factor in the social productive forces. they are first of all producers and then consumers. as producers, they ceaselessly concentrate on production in breadth and depth and can produce more products than they consume. under certain socio-historical conditions, some problems may

arise as the population increases. this is caused by various obstacles blocking the development of the social productive forces. the entire progress of history shows that people are always able to sweep aside obstacles in the way of advance, promote the steady development of the social productive forces and create more and more wealth for society. those views which regard people as a negative factor, that people are purely consumers and that growth in population means an obstacle to economic development do not correspond to the historical facts in the development of mankind. those views which claim that efforts to reduce the population's mortality rate would harm the socio-economic progress are even more absurd.

"we hold that the fundamental reason for the present poverty and backwardness in many developing countries in the asian and far east region as well as in other regions lies in the policies of aggression, plunder and war pushed by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular, by the superpowers, which seriously destroy these countries' productive forces. the decisive conditions for changing this situation of poverty and backwardness is to get rid of aggression and oppression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to combat big-power hegemonism and power politics, to strive for and safeguard national independence and to develop the national economy independently. in our view, it is erroneous to say that the poverty and backwardness of the developing countries stem mainly from over-population and that a population policy is of fundamental significance and plays the main role in solving the problem of poverty and backwardness."

referring to the chinese people's own experience, chi lung said: "old china's poverty and backwardness is known to all. under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, after a long and valiant struggle, overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys, founded the people's republic of china and are engaged in socialist economic construction independently, self-reliantly and in a planned way. though our population has increased relatively quickly since the founding of the people's republic of china, the increase in production was even faster. over the past 24 years, china's population grew from more than 500 million to over 700 million, an increase of more than 50 per cent, but during the same period, grain production more than doubled, increasing from 110 million tons to 240 million tons; cloth and other light industrial products, increased by several fold, some even by more than ten fold, and still bigger increases have been registered in heavy industrial products. a look at the average annual rate of progressive increase since the founding of the people's republic of china shows that the average annual

progressive increase in population is about 2 per cent while that of grain is nearly 4 per cent, with the average annual progressive increase for the last decade being about 5 per cent. moreover, at present china's cultivated land (which is roughly over 100 million hectare) only amounts to a little more than 10 per cent of the total area of the country. the per hectare yield for grain is still not high and the mechanization in grain production is still at a very low level. judging from whatever angle, there are enormous potentialities for china's grain production which will grow not too slowly. china is a developing country and the living standards of her people are still rather low. however, starvation and unemployment have been eliminated. there is food, clothing and work for the people. some malthusians have prated that when there are too many people, the question of feeding them cannot be solved; that too many people obstructs the progress of society, and so on. facts have thoroughly refuted such nonsense.

"population increase in a planned way is china's established policy. we follow such a policy not because the question of 'over-population' exists in china. in china, social production is carried out in a planned way and this requires that the population increase is planned, too. it is also necessary to have a planned population increase in order to promote the thorough emancipation of women, care for mothers and women and children and bring up and educate the younger generation well, and improve the people's health and bring about national prosperity. such a policy conforms with the interests and aspirations of the broad masses.

"to implement the policy of planned population increase requires us to develop medical and health work throughout the cities and countryside and do a good job in maternity and child care on the basis of actively developing production and raising the people's living standards and, while lowering the mortality rate of the population on the one hand, practise planned childbirth on the other to regulate the birth rate. what we mean by planned childbirth is not only birth control, but adopting different measures according to different circumstances. in densely populated areas with high birth rates, we advocate late marriage and birth control, so that the age difference between the parents and their children will be about 30 years rather than about 20 years. in national minority areas and other sparsely populated areas, we adopt appropriate measures to help increase population and promote production; guidance and help are also given to those who desire to practise birth control.

"china's work on birth control is carried out under the principle of voluntariness on the part of the masses with state guidance. the government and social organizations at all levels mobilize the masses to practise planned child-birth voluntarily through widespread propaganda

and education. the state provides contraceptives free of charge and related medical services. to the few cases of sterility, active treatment are also given.

"china has gained rather noteworthy success in lowering the population's mortality rate. initial success has also been obtained in birth-control work in the densely populated areas, but it is not developing evenly. a change has been brought about in the national minority areas where the population of some nationalities had in the past shown a sharp decline due to brutal persecution by the reactionary forces. the population in these areas has shown a fairly rapid increase and now there is a growing population and developing production. our experience in planned child-birth is still not sufficient and we must continue in our efforts. facts prove that our country is able to gradually achieve the control of population growth by mankind itself in a planned way."

chi lung added: "we hold that the drawing up of a population policy is the internal affair of the various countries. conditions differ in the various countries, so we cannot seek a forcibly uniform policy on population. under the premise of full respect for the sovereignty of the various countries and in accordance with the wishes of their people, it is of course beneficial to exchange experience internationally on the problems of population and family planning. we are ready to learn from the fine experience of the people of other countries."

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

First FRG Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 16, 1973)

rolf pauls, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federal republic of germany to the people's republic of china, arrived here by train this morning.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Leaders Receive Out-Going Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Apr. 15, 1973)

rato dugonjic, vice-president of the presidential council of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, and dzemal. bijedic, president of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, received the chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao separately on april 11 and had friendly conversations with him.

ambassador tseng tao made courtesy calls to them as his term of office drew to an end.

earlier, mijalko todorovic, president of the federal assembly of yugoslavia, and milos minic, vice-president of the federal executive council and concurrently federal state secretary for foreign affairs of yugoslavia, also received separately the chinese ambassador.

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Tseng Tao Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Apr. 16, 1973)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, left here for home by air today after the completion of his mission.

oren ruzzic, director of the protocol department of the federal state secretariat for foreign affairs, and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to yugoslavia saw them off at the airport.

wang chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and other officials of the embassy were also present.

earlier, borisav jovic, member of the federal executive council of yugoslavia, on behalf of the federal executive council and the federal state secretariat for foreign affairs, gave a banquet in honour of ambassador tseng tao and his wife chu li-ching. deputies of the federal assembly and responsible members of the federal state secretariats for foreign affairs and for foreign trade were present on the occasion.

ambassador tseng tao and his wife chu li-ching gave a farewell reception here on the evening of april 12. among

those present were gustav vlahov, vice-president of the federal assembly of yugoslavia; bosko dimitrijevic, federal state secretary for economy; colonel general pertar matic, head of the general logistics department of the yugoslav people's army; lieutenant-general radovan vojvodic, head of the information department of the yugoslav people's army; milos talovic and ilija topaloski, assistant state secretaries for foreign affairs; as well as leading members of other departments concerned. diplomatic envoys of various countries to yugoslavia were also present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Seriously Sum Up Experience and Give A Boost to the Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-Style Campaign

- The Party committee of Penhsi municipality doggedly adheres to the leadership method of "from the masses and back to the masses"; various units lay hold of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in unfolding mass criticism, and a new situation appears in the criticize-revisionism and rectify style campaign

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 18, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, April 17, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, the Party committee of Penhsi municipality doggedly adheres to the leadership method of "from the masses and back to the masses" and goes deep into reality in making investigations and study. Advanced experiences are seriously summed up and popularized. A boost is provided for the penetrating development of the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

Since last year, the chief leading personnel of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Penhsi municipality have separately gone to over ten units such as factories, mines, villages, neighborhoods, schools, etc., to stay at selected points to ascertain the condition of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign and sum up and popularize advanced experience in this respect.

Early this year, in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, the Party committee of the No. 2 Coking Factory of Penhsi Steel Works seriously aroused the masses to apply the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method in laying hold of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i

and in unfolding penetrating criticism. Consciousness of class struggle and line struggle on the part of the cadres and the masses was raised.

The chief leading personnel of the municipal Party committee came over to this factory to help sum up its experience. Such experience was also recommended at a city-wide conference of leadership cadres at and above the hsien level. With the popularization of this experience, an upsurge was whiped up in a city-wide effort to develop revolutionary mass criticism. Various units bore firmly in mind the great orientation for struggle and laid a firm hold of the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in unfolding penetrating revolutionary mass criticism.

Inspired by the experience of the No. 2 Coking Factory, the Electrical Engineering Factory of Penhsi Steel Works organized workers to take the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism as a weapon in vigorously criticizing the fallacy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type that attacked the excellent situation prevailing in our socialist revolution and construction. The purpose of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of blackening the excellent situation was made clear. It was a vain attempt to prepare public opinion for the alteration of our Party's basic line and policy, the subversion of the proletarian dictatorship and the restoration of capitalism. Due to a firm grip on the essence and the launching of penetrating criticism, various units made the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign a tremendous and down-to-earth affair.

With a view to the deepening of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, the chief leading personnel of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Penhsi municipality separately went deep into the midst of Chiench'angpao production brigade of Penhsi hsien, Ch'angshan Street of P'ingshan ward, the Power Generating Plant of Penhsi Steel Works and other units to sum up the experience of their doggedly associating reading and study with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style and to popularize it in the whole municipality.

Through running a political night school and study classes of various kinds, the Party branch of Chiench'angpao brigade of Penhsi hsien led the masses in tackling the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and other works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's five philosophical works and in applying the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method to the criticism of the counter-revolutionary crimes and reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Consciousness of class struggle and line struggle on the part of the cadres and the masses was raised. The municipal Party committee called in this brigade an on-the-spot meeting and popularized its experience.

Under the inspiration of advanced typical examples, various units in the whole municipality successively held in the past year reading and study classes for over 700 terms, with over 42,000 people participating. Through study, the broad masses of cadres and people have raised their Marxist theoretical level and further strengthened the fighting strength of revolutionary mass criticism.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, some units failed to handle properly the relations between the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style work and production. To solve this problem, Chao I-ch'uan, the deputy secretary of the municipal Party committee, came over to Ts'ait'un Coal Mine under Penhsi Mining Affairs Bureau. After he arrived at this mine, he joined the cadres and the masses in seriously studying a series of important directives on the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style from Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, and organized everyone to discuss the problem of how to handle the relations between the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style effort and various other tasks. Through study and discussion, everyone raised his awareness and doggedly put the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style effort above various other tasks. With the secretary of the Party committee of the mine taking the lead in criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style, other leadership members also took up work centering on the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style, doing so according to the principle of division of labor. The criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign was touched off in a vigorous manner, and production climbed up with every passing day. Chao I-ch'uan and the Party committee of the mine summed up this mine's experience of taking the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style as a motivating force to various other tasks.

After the many units of the industrial and communications systems in the whole city acquired the experience of Ts'ait'un Coal Mine, the relations between the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style and various other tasks were set straight. A new situation was brought about in the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign. Production rose continuously.

Under the inspiration of the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Penhsi municipality, leading cadres at various levels go deep into reality to make proper investigations and study. Last year, of the nine leading members of Penhsi Mining Affairs Bureau, seven constantly stayed at selected points at the lower levels. They successively summed up and popularized the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style experience of eight units.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

We Resolve To Be Promoters of Educational Revolution

by

10th Class, Junior 2nd Year, Hangchow Municipal 14th Middle School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 14, 1973)

Note by Jen-min Jih-pao Editor:

Students of Hangchow Municipal 14th Middle School dare to expose contradictions in teaching-learning and boldly make proposals for reforming teaching, while the school leadership and teachers give them active, earnest support. Together, they seriously carry out practice of teaching reform and push educational revolution into in-depth development.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In carrying out proletarian educational revolution, it is necessary to rely on the broad masses of revolutionary students, revolutionary teachers and revolutionary workers of the schools, and on the activist elements among them, in other words, on the proletarian revolutionaries who are resolved to carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end." All teachers and students of the schools should stand on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, unite together and cooperate with one another, and be promoters of educational revolution.

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There was a time when we thought: "We are too young to have much knowledge. To learn cultural knowledge we must rely on our teachers. We shall be doing well if we listen to our teachers attentively in class, fulfill our assignments on time, and score good marks in examinations." As a result, we rarely considered whether our teachers' teaching conformed to Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and to our own actual conditions. When we did consider the question sometimes, we felt that there was little we could do about it. Since we did not know, we had to be taught by our teachers!

Nevertheless, we were dissatisfied with the old method of teaching. For example, the course of agricultural foundation was taught in the classroom, where we were taught how to till the land and keep pigs. The more we were taught like that, the more confused we became. We were all greatly dissatisfied. Some of us even wrote a doggerel:

"Agricultural foundation, agricultural foundation! The teachers waste much energy, but we are not interested. In class all we do is take notes, but once class is over everything is forgotten. What is the cause? It is because theory is separated from practice."

At first we did not tell our teachers what we thought about their lessons, because we were afraid that he might feel offended. Later, after we studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions on educational revolution as well as the experience of P'ei Kuang Middle School of Shanghai, we realized that the successful prosecution of educational revolution was the business not only of our teachers but also ourselves. No matter how well the teachers may teach us, what they teach can be gradually accepted only through our own thinking and practice. "Teaching" and "learning" are mutually related and mutually promotive. In the educational revolution we and our teachers, being comrades-in-arms on the same front, should make concerted efforts to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. We should not be students who are "satisfied with the status quo" and who "only follow behind the teachers," but should be promoters of the educational revolution.

One day our teacher gave us 15 questions on the agricultural foundation course and asked us to review our lessons with reference to these questions in preparation for a test. With these 15 questions in hand, we felt more confused the more we reviewed our lessons. That evening in our time table was time for study of works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings. We viewed our problem in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings. The more we did that, the more we were convinced that this way of conducting a test was contrary to Chairman Mao's idea of making educational revolution.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Textbooks must be thorough reformed, some of them must first be stripped of non-essentials and simplified." But in our agricultural foundation course, we were given 15 questions for a single test, and some of the questions were sub-divided, so that there were actually 31 questions to answer. That was not "simplifying," but making it more "complex and confusing."

Since we were brought up in cities and had no perceptual knowledge of agricultural production,we would have to gather information from our books and then work hard trying to memorize it every morning and evening in order to answer those questions correctly. In this way we might be able to do that, but if we were asked those questions again some time afterward, none of us would be able to answer them. Was that not a complete waste of our time?

A teacher asks questions not simply to test his students' knowledge. More important still, he should foster the students' ability to analyze and solve problems. The 15 questions given us could hardly accomplish that. Because

we had no practical knowledge, we could not make analysis. Take for instance this question: "What has to be done in growing cotton from sowing to harvest?" How can we, who have never even seen a cotton seedling, "answer" that question?

After discussion, we agreed unanimously that such a test was contrary to Chairman Mao's idea of making educational revolution and that if we went on like that, there would be the danger of our retracing the old road of "reading dead books, and reading books in a mechanical manner." Accordingly we discussed some suggestions and wrote a letter to the educational revolution group of the school, suggesting that further implementation should be made of Chairman Mao's educational line with regard to the agricultural foundation course, so as to combine theory with practice.

Great importance was attached by the leadership of the school to our suggestion. The teachers gave us earnest support, and our school fellows, too, gave their approval. The teacher in charge of the agricultural foundation course asked us to an informal meeting and prepared his lessons together with us.. We resolved to work together with our teachers and to fight in unity in carrying out teaching reform.

Together with our teachers, we analyzed the content of the final chapter of the agricultural foundation course--a chapter on "animal husbandry." We suggested that some theoretical knowledge should first be taught in the classroom, then we should all go to an animal farm, and finally, upon our return to the school we should study further our books in the light of the practical knowledge gained. In this way we should be realizing the principle of combining theory with practice. With our perceptual knowledge increased, the result of our study of the agricultural foundation course would of course be good. Showing support for our idea, our teacher eagerly went to the countryside to establish ties with the units which we were to visit.

When we went to the countryside in the past, all we did was to ask some poor and lower-middle peasants make us a report and then come back to the school after making a round of the fields. The students called this "Looking at the flowers from the back of a galloping horse and having a change of air."

This time we resolved to "look at the flowers by dismounting." We divided ourselves into different groups beforehand, with each group assigned with one problem based on the contents of the textbook and the difficult and key points, such as "What feeds are required for pigs and how do the poor and lower-middle peasants solve the problem of supply?" "How many different kinds of pigs are there and how do the poor and lower-middle peasants care for them?" "Why are cattle said to be the peasants' treasure? How do the poor and lower-middle peasants care for and protect them?" "How are cattle protected over the winter?" etc. As soon as we arrived in the animal farm, we all learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants of our own accord and had talks with them at informal meetings. Upon returning to the school, we wrote detailed investigation reports. Thus we have learned knowledge which could not be learned from books.

Contact with practice widens our horizon and brings life to classroom teaching-learning. Learning of the agricultural foundation course is quite

different after our visit to the countryside. The teacher asked us: "Why must pig-breeding be the center of animal husbandry?" This was immediately eagerly discussed by us. Some of us said, "Pigs can eat almost anything, so there is no shortage of feed." Some said, "Pigs grow fast and mature easily." Still others said, "The more pigs we keep, the more manure there will be and the more grain." The lackluster air of the classroom in the past is now no more. Instead, there is life and briskness, and the students' enthusiasm to learn is roused. The teacher is quite satisfied. Some students gladly write a new song:

"Agricultural foundation, agricultural foundation! Now it's different. There is now life in the classroom, and the animal farm solves problems. The students are increasingly happy the more they learn, and the teacher, too, always wears a smile on his face. Theory must be combined with practice, for which the countryside is a wide, wide world."

Practice of teaching reform of the agricultural foundation course has enabled us to taste the sweetness of success. Accordingly, giving full play to our activism and initiative, we also carry out educational revolution together with the teachers in the practice of teaching reform in other subjects.

In the teaching of composition, for example, the writing of narratives is a difficult barrier. One of the students strove hard to understand what the teacher taught about writing. In addition, in the light of his practical impressions of learning industrial production, he made repeated revisions of one of his essays, thus raising the standard of writing. Emulating him, other students also make repeated revisions of their essays in the light of their own practical impressions. In this way they have deepened their understanding of the technique of writing. The whole class have raised their standard of writing of narratives.

In the teaching-learning of mathematics, we have also launched "privates teach privates" activities. Some of the students serve as teachers for those fellow students who are lagging behind, and many of them compile exercises for the backward students.

In the foreign language course there were only written tests in mid-term examinations. We demanded of our own accord for the addition of oral tests, and voluntarily worked with the teacher to make such oral tests a success. As a result, the students are able to grasp better their knowledge of foreign language.

In actual labor in the school-operated factory, the teachers take care to combine theory with practice. In the foreign language class, a subject for composition, "My Master Worker," was set beforehand for the students, who persevered in setting aside two half days a week for learning cultural knowledge. In addition, some old master workers were asked to teach us lessons in class education and the history of development of the school-operated factory. They were also asked to lecture on electricity and chemistry. In this way we received class education and line education, while learning some knowledge

which was not in our textbooks. This increased our enthusiasm for learning industrial production. At the conclusion of our learning in the factory, the whole class were well praised by the master workers.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "It is necessary to make revolution in education." The revisionist educational line has tried to bring up students into successors to the bourgeoisie by separating them from proletarian politics, from productive labor, and from the worker-peasant masses. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must carry out practice with line struggle as the key link and in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. We must resolutely eradicate the remaining poison of the revisionist educational line, give full play to the students' initiative and creativeness, and, together with the revolutionary teachers, carry through to the end the proletarian educational revolution. Practice shows that so long as we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we shall surely be able to increase further our consciousness of class struggle, line struggle, and the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and make the educational revolution a success.

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RUSTICATED URBAN YOUTHS

The Broad Masses of Educated Young People Joining Production Brigades and Settling Down in Various Parts of Kiangsu Have Become An Effective Force in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 16, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, April 15, 1973) After several years of tempering, the broad masses of educated young people who joined production brigades and settled down in various parts of Kiangsu have become an effective force in the three great revolutionary movements. They are making contributions to the construction of a socialist new countryside at their own stations.

In the past several years, several hundred thousand educated young people have gone to various parts of Kiangsu to join production brigades and settle down. Party organizations at various levels have strengthened education over them, raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and arranged work for them based on their own particular character so that they may bring their parts into full play.

At present, more than 10,000 of them have been elected into leading bodies at various levels in the whole province. In Yangchow district, some more than 6,400 persons have taken up leadership work from production brigade upward, and of these, 12 have been elected into the leading bodies of district and hsien Party committees.

In Hsiachi commune of Paoying hsien, some 82 percent of the educated young people are engaged in such work as production brigade leaders, agro-technicians, and barefoot doctors. In Hsinchien commune of Haimen hsien, 160 educated young people are serving as teachers of literacy classes, and they have become a vital force for stamping out illiteracy in the countryside.

After being elected deputy leader of the revolutionary leadership group for Szutsao commune in Tungt'ai hsien in 1970, and for the sake of changing the backward aspects of this production brigade, Wang Hsiang-feng, a young woman, maintained battling and living together with the masses. She made a request at the beginning to be sent to the No. 7 production brigade to change the backward aspect there together with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After arriving at the No. 7 production brigade, by grasping class struggle actively, introducing fine seeds and setting the pace in combating drought and waterlogging, she enabled this production brigade to reap a big bumper harvest in a year of big natural disasters with both the production of cotton and grain topping the demands of the "Program." After scoring a bumper harvest in the No. 7 production brigade, she again went to the No. 4 production brigade to mobilize the cadres and commune members, criticized vigorously the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, implemented the economic policies of the Party for the countryside and mobilized their socialist activism. In 1971, this production brigade for the first time succeeded in topping the demands of the "Program" in both grain and cotton production.

In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, educated young people everywhere are bringing their role of shock troops into full play. During the busy farming season, they carried out rush-harvesting and rush-planting under the blazing sun together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. During the cold winter, they braved the cold wind and battled valiantly together with the poor and lower-middle peasants on water conservation work sites.

Not long after arriving from the city to settle down in Liuch'üan commune in T'ungshan hsien, educated youth Liu Ya-ch'in immediately asked to be allowed to take part in the battle for the construction of Hsiangyang Canal. She battled alongside the male comrades in cutting open hills and mountains in the snow-covered land and in building underground tunnels, was never absent from work for a single day during the entire winter and spring, and together with the commune members, eventually diverted the water of Weishanhu Lake up the hill for the irrigation of rice fields. The civilian workers all praised her as the "Iron Maid of Hsiangyang Canal."

The broad masses of educated young people are daily playing an ever increasingly important role in the sphere of scientific experiment in the countryside. They are courageous in practice and are not afraid to blaze a new trail. They have energetically applied the knowledge they learned in the past to such activities as planting experimental fields, cultivating fine seeds, trial-manufacturing pesticides and indigenous chemical fertilizer, and developing blight and insect forecasts as well as weather forecasts in production practice to stimulate the development of agricultural production.

Nine years after returning to the countryside, Wan Shou-ch'üan, an educated youth from the No. 8 production team of the No. 14 production brigade of Chihliang commune in Ch'itung hsien, has all along developed scientific experiment activities with the people, carried out innovations successively in the system of cotton planting and sowing, the management of cotton seedling and the selection of more productive cotton seeds, and gained rich experience by scoring a high cotton production with the unit yield of ginned cotton in the whole production team reaching over 200 catties. He has been called "a pioneer of scientific farming."

By modestly receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, a group of educated young people in Yüanho production team of Kaohsieh production brigade of Ch'engtung commune in Kaoyu hsien conducted in the past several years more than 200 scientific experiments and activities with the poor and lower-middle peasants on the cultivation of rice and wheats and other cereals, the conservation and planting of duckweed and lotus, and the manufacture yeast fermented feed, and application of "920," which enabled the per-mow yield of grain in this production team to top 1,000 catties for several consecutive years.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

New Features of Agriculture and Industry in Honan Province

- Thoroughly implementing the guideline, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and correctly handling the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 18, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, April 17, 1973) Our correspondent recently visited various parts of Honan Province and witnessed everywhere a moving scene of large armies of peasants hustling and bustling about spring farming. Along the highway leading to the countryside, motor vehicles loaded full with farm implements sped at all times. Through narrow paths in the fields, ran in an endless stream small tractors and horse carts sending up manure. By the side of mechanical wells, motors chugged and throbbed. Underground water joyfully gurgled and flowed into the wheat fields endlessly. On the water conservation construction work sites in the mountainous area, supplies of cement and dynamite arrived in an uninterrupted flow. This assured a continuous lengthening of the water channel under construction and the increasing height of the big reservoir dam.

Such a spectacular spring farming picture in the vast countryside of Honan showed that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style, and the campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture," with the energetic support of industry, the degree of mechanization for agricultural production in Honan was raised to a high degree. Tremendous changes marked the production picture.

Thumbing through statistical data about grain production will reveal something still more stirring and inspiring. From 1949 to 1969, total [annual] grain output of Honan Province was only 27,000 million-odd catties at the highest, and the state was constantly relied upon for its state-distributed grain. In 1970, grain output of Honan broke through the barrier of 30,000 million catties. In 1971, it rose continuously to reach 32,000 million-odd catties. In 1972, in spite of serious natural disasters of various kinds, a good harvest was reaped, representing an increase of one or two billion catties against 1970. In the past few years, progress was also witnessed in the production of cotton, oil-bearing crops, tobacco, silk worm and others. Due to continuous growth of agricultural production, Honan has progressed from long-term reliance on state grain imports to initial self-sufficiency in grain.

Put Agricultural Development in the First Place and Seek Industrial Development Centering on Agriculture

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out that in developing the national economy, we must "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." The tremendous achievements of Honan Province in its

agricultural development are the very results of putting the focus of economic work on such a foundation as agriculture.

A responsible comrade of a relevant unit of the Honan Provincial Party Committee told the reporter that Honan Province did not start with a real understanding of the development of the national economy with "agriculture taken as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." In the process of the thorough implementation of this guideline, Honan Province followed a zigzagging path and witnessed acute ideological and line struggle. This responsible comrade said, "We got involved unconsciously, starting with the solution of the rice problem. Now looking back, we have followed the right path, and the further we got the more we feel about its being right."

Historically, Honan was hit by natural disasters in nine out of every ten years. Before liberation, it was well known that "Honan had four disasters: Flood, drought, locust plague and T'ang (En-po)." At that time, under the reactionary Kuomintang rule, the countryside went bankrupt, the city was empty and lifeless. This basically ruled out any talk of agricultural development.

After liberation, especially after the realization of agricultural cooperation and the establishment of people's communes, agriculture showed relatively fast growth. But in food grain, self-sufficiency was still not achieved. The province could not go without grain supplies from the state. The rice problem put a great strain on the leadership of the province. Be it the handling of industry and commerce or the handling of culture and education, the rice problem entered the picture. Failure to solve this problem led nowhere. Especially after the Center called for a reversal of the situation of transfer of grain from south to north, the provincial leadership felt the strain of it all the more.

Later, everyone studied Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on the correct handling of the relations between industry and agriculture and summed up lessons learned. Only then did everyone realize that agriculture was the foundation and that a vigorous effort toward agriculture should be put first in the development of the national economy, with agriculture first pushed ahead. To this end, the province selectively sent a number of seasoned old cadres to consolidate leadership organs at various levels and strengthen leadership over agriculture in a practical way. Socialist activism of the broad masses of peasants was brought into full play in stimulating agricultural development.

But with agriculture tackled in an isolated way, the great effort failed to push agriculture ahead. Often seedlings grew very well in spring only to run into a drought disaster in summer to show a drop in output. Or they might do fine in summer only to encounter a flood calamity in autumn to register a reduced output. Facts gave the leadership enlightenment. Only then did they come to further realize that to do well in agriculture, they must change the conditions of agricultural production and must have industrial support.

In Honan, drought and waterlogging disasters assumed very serious proportions. Of the 110,000,000-odd mow of arable area, over 30,000,000 mow was

constantly hit by drought and more than 35,000,000 mow constantly affected by waterlogging and alkali of disastrous proportions.

After liberation, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the people of the whole province worked on capital farmland construction in a big way. The irrigated area was gradually expanded to 20,000,000 mow but not enough to free the people from dependence on the mercy of the elements. Therefore, to change agricultural production conditions, we must first take care of water and get hold of it to get a grip on the main contradiction. Second, we must pay attention to manure. With both water and manure taken care of, the other points will lend themselves to a relatively easy solution. Industrial support for agriculture must first focus on "water" and then shifts its attention to "manure."

However, awareness was one thing and real action quite another. This called for great determination on the part of the leadership and for a concentration of forces on a battle of annihilation.

The responsible comrade of the province said that there were limits to supplies and funds allocated by the state, and various fields of endeavor claimed supplies and funds from the province. These claims were irreproachable, from the local point of view. However, if such demands were met and forces diffused, calling for putting agriculture first would become empty talk.

So, several years ago, most decisively the province concentrated the bulk of state-allocated funds and supplies on agriculture and supporting industries and concentrated forces on a battle of annihilation. To this end, the broad masses of cadres were given education in the general guideline for the development of the national economy and made to raise their consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Everyone came to see the great significance of a vigorous effort in agriculture and consciously contributed toward the stimulation of agricultural development. On this basis, an upsurge was whiped up in 1968 in water conservation in the countryside of Honan Province.

Meanwhile, with the emphasis on the solution of the water and manure problems, unified plans and overall arrangements were made to develop local industries. Thus, after several years of hard struggle by the people of the whole province, Honan Province scored great achievements--self-sufficiency in grain and industrial development.

On the achievements of Honan Province, the responsible comrade of the provincial Party committee said with feeling, "Had it not been for the interference from the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the achievements of these few years would have been much greater." Indeed, due to interference from the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, many cadres in some areas had their enthusiasm for revolution and production enthusiasm repressed several years ago. This interfered with the quicker development of industrial and agricultural production.

Through the unfolding of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign and the serious firm implementation of the Party's various policies, the broad

masses of cadres and people now have their consciousness of line struggle further raised. Their revolutionary enthusiasm and socialist activism is called into fuller play. A situation of more vigorous growth in industrial and agricultural production in Honan Province is in sight.

Dialectical Relations Between Industrial and Agricultural Development

On my visit to various areas, the district and hsien-level comrades told the reporter how they tackled agriculture in a big way and how they put agriculture in the first position. A responsible comrade of the Hsinhsiang District Party Committee said, "Under unified provincial plans, whatever agriculture needs is taken up by us industrially. Industry revolves around agriculture. This is our main approach." Such is the fact.

In 1968, Honan Province organized a large army several million strong and sent it to the mountainous areas and the plains to repair and build irrigation facilities. Canal-repairing, river dredging, well sinking and the building of power-operated irrigation stations called for large quantities of cement. The province then urged various areas to launch cement production activities. Well sinking called for well-drilling machines and mechanical wells called for water-lifting machines. The province then organized a big effort in producing well-boring machines, diesel engines, water pumps and other water-lifting equipment. The manufacture of these things required iron and steel. The province then took up iron and steel production. Steel making and chemical fertilizer manufacturing called for coal and charcoal. Therefore the province arranged for the establishment of coal mines and power plants.

With the irrigation problem gradually solved, the manure problem came into prominence. A large number of small chemical fertilizer plants emerged from various parts. It is in this way that the local industry of Honan Province revolves around agriculture, and, like a rolling snowball, expands increasingly in size. Now it comes complete with "five small industries."

In the past few years, with local industries providing agriculture with over 5,000 sets of well-boring machines and around 3,000,000 tons of cement, Honan Province was able to build in mountainous and hilly areas over 2,000 large, medium-sized and small reservoirs and over 14,000 irrigation channels and sank on the plains 400,000 mechanical wells, 300,000 of them already fitted out with water-lifting equipment produced in the province. Now, the irrigated area of the province is expanded to over 44,000,000 mow. Transportation machines and tools provided by local industries also play a big role in projects for dredging rivers and canals and excavating drainage channels. Now, 80 percent of the whole province's waterlogging-prone and saline and alkaline land is brought under control.

Your reporter visited the Shangch'iu area of east Honan. It was a well-known disaster-hit area, a victim of internal waterlogging, salt and alkali and sand. Now it presents an increasingly thriving scene.

In the face of the heroic spirit of the worker-peasant masses in transforming the great natural world, natural calamities in Honan Province began to yield. For the area of Hsinhsiang, relatively early and successful in the handling of local industries focusing on agriculture, per-mow grain output in 1971 surpassed the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." In 1972, in the face of natural disasters of various kinds, grain output showed continuous growth. Total output of the area was nearly double that in 1965. Of the 16 hsien and municipalities in the whole area, 13 fulfilled the targets set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" and seven crossed the "Yellow River."

With the energetic support of industrial departments, Honan was provided with increased supplies of farmland manure. From 1970, the province successively built and put into operation over 160 small fertilizer plants. In 1972 alone, these chemical fertilizer plants turned out over 1,000,000 tons of chemical fertilizer or double the quantity allocated to Honan by the state. The average quantity of chemical fertilizer applied to each mow reached 27 catties.

Simultaneously with the development of chemical fertilizer industry, local industries of Honan paid great attention to supporting the countryside in accumulating manure through pig-raising. In the past few years, they provided the countryside with 100,000 sets of feed-crushing machines, thus giving an impetus to the development of pig-raising.

Due to an increase in the supply of chemical fertilizer and sty manure, crops in many areas were no longer yellowish and scraggy, their ears small and tiny with widely spaced grains. Instead they stood neat, thick and strong, their ears fat and heavy with closely packed large-sized grains.

While achieving a year-to-year bumper grain harvest, Honan Province reaped good harvests in cotton, tobacco and silk cocoons. This coupled with the development of multiple undertakings allowed a relatively great supply of raw materials. Thus continuously developed were spinning and weaving, tobacco leave rolling, paper-making, wine brewing and other light industries including the processing of agricultural and subsidiary products. The development of light industries not only allowed an accumulation of funds for the development of heavy industry but also provided more means of livelihood for the people.

In practice in these few years, the leadership at various levels of Honan Province profoundly realized that industrial support for agriculture stimulated agricultural development and brought industry itself prosperity at the same time.

Take iron and steel-making industry for instance. In 1965, Honan Province had only one medium-sized iron and steel-making plant. However, after several years of effort and under the unified leadership of the province, over 50 small iron and steel plants came into being, annual pig iron output increased over 10-fold and steel 170 percent. Total output value of local industries also more than doubled.

Especially satisfying is the fact that the technical level of industrial production in Honan Province has risen considerably. Whole sets of equipment capable of an annual production of 100,000 tons of pig iron, 150,000 tons of coal and charcoal, 30,000 tons of cement and 5,000 tons of synthetic ammonia are turned out completely on the province's own resources through the great coordination scheme. Ball bearings, oil spraying nozzles, instruments and meters and other spare parts and products involving relatively high technical standards are also manufactured. Now the local industry of Honan Province not only is strong enough to equip its own "five small" industries but can also turn out grinding machines, planers and other large-sized precision equipment.

While visiting various areas, the reporter often heard such amusing remarks as: "In our place here, iron-steel turns into grain and grain turns into iron-steel." It means that industrial development brings about increased agricultural output and increased agricultural output in turn leads to industrial development. These remarks show in a profound way the dialectical relations between agricultural and industrial development.

Due to energetic industrial support for agriculture, the relations between the two big classes of workers and peasants are cemented more closely. Factories turn out agricultural machines and chemical fertilizers and workers bring them to the countryside to join the peasants in making experiments and studies. Problems that the peasants find in using machines and chemical fertilizers are reported through their representatives to factories with improvement suggestions made. When the peasants do not know how to use and service machines supplied them, the workers personally go over to impart to them the necessary skills and knowledge and help them make repairs. Many factories also train technical personnel for the communes. It was found that in the past few years, the industrial departments of Honan Province had trained for the countryside 200,000 technical personnel.

During his visit to the towns and villages of Honan, the reporter witnessed the moving scene of workers and peasants helping each other and mingling with each other like members of the same family and deeply felt that after the firm implementation of the guideline, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," our worker-peasant alliance gained greater strength and our proletarian dictatorship was more consolidated than ever. Placing agriculture first in the development of the national economy was of profound and far-reaching significance not only economically but also politically.

Strengthen Unified Planning and Achieve Comprehensive Balance

In the light of the speeches of responsible comrades at various levels, the reporter feels that when it comes to taking agriculture as the foundation and the correct handling of the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, this province pays unusual attention to strengthening province-wide unified planning and achieving a comprehensive balance with a view to the planned and proportionate development of the national economy, doing so with the availability of resources and labor in mind.

The relevant departments of Honan Province first paid attention to making rational plans for the distribution of industries in the whole province with regard to the availability of resources. For instance, when some hsien abound in coal and charcoal and other raw materials and are easily accessible to traffic, some chemical fertilizer plants and cement factories may be set up. Where some areas come with iron mines, iron and steel works are set up. Where some hsien are not endowed with the aforesaid conditions, they first keep their hands off the relevant undertakings and instead lay emphasis on industries that allow the use of locally available raw materials and great prospects of development.

In the past few years, having regard to the availability or non-availability, a greater or a lesser supply of raw materials in various areas, Honan Province made an adjustment of the "five-small" factories already in existence, so that the "five-small" industries were assured of raw materials, fuel and motive force. A firm foundation was laid for their further firm consolidation and elevation.

Concerning the problem of labor power, members of the Party committee of Hui hsien have some personal understanding. They said to the reporter that in doing anything we could not run counter to the objective law. In making industry serve agriculture, we must take into consideration not only the needs of agricultural production but also practical possibilities. Especially in regard to the labor problems, we must bring the scale of local industry in line with the level of agricultural development and can in no way allow its competition with agriculture for labor. To assure the agricultural forefront of enough labor power, they investigated and overhauled hsien-run industries one by one and fixed the number of factories, the scale of development and the number of personnel in one unit after another, and achieved technical transformation so that an increase in production called for no increase in personnel. Through making adjustments and rational distribution of labor, not only is such a foundation as agriculture is strengthened but industry is allowed a steady pace of development.

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HYDROLOGY

Forecasts of River Fluctuations Help Industry and Agriculture in Central China Procince

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 18, 1973)

based on their recordings and analysis, hydrological workers in the central China province of hunan made 79,000 forecasts of river fluctuations in 1972, with an accuracy rate of 99.8 per cent.

rice-growing hunan province, which is traversed by many yangtze tributaries, now has over 860 hydrological stations, water flow, water level and rainfall gauging stations and flood forecasting stations. the nearly 1,000 workers at these stations take readings day by day. in addition to the changes in water level and flow, they study the silt content of rivers and the evaporation rate and surface run-off in river basins. they have accumulated millions of hydrological data in order to grasp the laws governing river fluctuations and make for the building of water control and hydro-electric power projects.

there were only 24 hydrological stations and water level and rainfall gauging stations in the province at the time of liberation in 1949, with some forty workers. these stations, poorly equipped, had only incomplete information and were unable to make forecasts.

the river fluctuation forecasts make it possible to regulate the water level of reservoirs in accordance with local needs. during a dry spell that hit shihmen county last august and september, the hydrological station there issued three to eight forecasts a day. this enabled a big water turbine pumping station there to adjust the water level behind its dam in a way that ensures water supply for both irrigation and power generation.

following a heavy rainstorm in september 1971, the water level of a yangtze tributary rose abruptly, menacing the construction of the piers of a bridge. according to a decision of the bridge construction headquarters, work would have to be stopped and all building installations dismantled if the water level rose to 59.51 metres or higher. but the hydrological stations along the tributary forecast that the water level at the bridge site would begin to recede after it reached 59.3 metres at midnight. construction of the bridge thus went on uninterruptedly according to schedule.

the provincial general hydrological station has organized 230 hydrological workers in 24 groups to make surveys of 146 rivers in the province in the past year. they studied the river channels and their gradients and collected data on river fluctuations during past floods and droughts.

the hydrological workers have conducted surveys for local people's communes for the construction of 2,000 kilometres of irrigation canals and other projects. they have compiled a manual for commune members on the fundamentals for designing small water control and hydropower projects.

WORKER ENGINEERS

Worker-Turned Engineers and Executives at Peking Machine Tool Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1973)

half the technical and managerial staff of the peking no. 1 machine tool plant comes from the ranks of workers. eighteen of the 29 engineers are former workers.

now one of the biggest of its kind in the capital, the plant was expanded in 1958 on the basis of a merger of several small ordnance repair workshops left behind by the kuomintang. it has been turning out 5,000 to 6,000 machine tools a year since 1970, more than double its designed capacity.

the plant did not have a single engineer in the early post-liberation years and it produced only cement mixers, water wheels and other simple equipment. it runs spare-time schools and classes to train technical and managerial personnel from among the rank and file and sends experienced workers to college for advanced study, apart from drawing in regular college and technical school graduates.

li cheng-shun, who was an apprentice with only two years of schooling before liberation, is now deputy secretary of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the plant. he became an engineer in 1960 and is now in charge of the plant's production and technology.

chang pan-sheng, a former boring machine operator, headed a technical innovation group that built a sophisticated combination machine tool. the machine can drill and bore a big work piece at the same time and raises efficiency sevenfold. the technical innovation group consists of workers, technicians and cadres.

forty-year-old wang pao-min, a former lathe turner, is in charge of a designing section that includes many college and technical school graduates. he is chief

designer of a number of universal milling machines. an apprentice with only a few years' schooling before liberation, he learned his technical skill through practice and spare-time education.

. woman technician chou ching-kun, 38, is a designer of an electrical system for milling machines. she was bright and diligent but failed to finish secondary school before liberation because her father, a poor peasant, could not afford the tuition. she became a worker after liberation. her factory later sent her first to secondary school and then to college. "the new society made it possible for me to enter college," she said.

the plant has chosen twenty workers for full-time study at college since the cultural revolution began in 1966. while studying, those with a work seniority above five years receive full liy. those who have worked less than three years each have a monthly stipend for food and pocket money. lodging, books and medical care are all free.

the plant's managerial and technical personnel, whether of worker origin or not, all maintain close ties with the rank-and-file workers. they work and discuss problems together. judging by their oil-stained overalls, it is difficult to tell them from ordinary workers.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textile Industry Grows in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Apr. 18, 1973)

inner mongolia's textile industry produces more than 100 varieties of fabrics and knitwear in around 1,000 patterns. some of the products are exported.

the inner mongolian autonomous region, a major pastoral area in china, abounds in wool and fibre plants. however, it had only one privately-owned woollen mill before liberation, with 44 workers making gunny bags and rough woollen fabrics and blankets.

socialist construction since liberation has been rapid. the autonomous region set up its first modern woollen mill in huhehot in 1956. the region by the end of 1972 had 48 textile and knitwear mills, including those processing chemical fibres. total output value of the textile industry last year was more than four

times that in 1959, the year in which there was a 260-fold increase over the early post-liberation period.

the growth of animal husbandry has supplied the textile industry with more and better raw material. the total number of livestock last year was four times the 1949 figure. most of the wool sold to the state last year was from sheep of improved breeds.

more bast fibre plants have been grown.

inner mongolia now has more than 20,000 textile workers, one-fifth of them being of mongolian minority nationality. many workers have been promoted to the posts of mill managers or workshop heads.

MINING EQUIPMENT

China Produces More Mining Equipment

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1973)

china produced 15 per cent more mining equipment in the first quarter of this year than in the same 1972 period. a number of major plants overfulfilled their production quotas.

output of crushing, grinding, dressing and sintering equipment doubled and that of excavators and rock drills increased markedly.

china has unfolded a mass drive to turn out more equipment for its coal and iron mines since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, in line with chairman mao's call "develop mining industry". such equipment is being produced in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions while before the cultural revolution it was produced only in shansi, liaoning, honan and shanghai. shantung, kiangsu, kwangtung and kwangsi have equipped some of its small and medium-sized mines completely with local-made machinery.

chinese workers and technicians have designed and produced many new machines in the past few years. a mining equipment plant in northeast china's shenyang city is mass producing the drum-type permanent magnetic concentrator whose efficiency is several times that of the belt-type electric magnetic concentrator.

the recent advances in the mining equipment industry are in part due to socialist cooperation among different plants. thirtyeight plants in hupeh province worked together and turned out two 90-square-metre sintering machines that can process 1.84 million tons of iron ore a year.

the fushun excavators plant has sent teams to more than 20 provinces and cities to collect criticisms and opinions from users of its products. as a result, it has improved the quality of its products.

china can now design and produce complete sets of equipment for large coal shafts, open-cut mines, ore and coal dressing plants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Tour in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 16, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china led by yuan tung-lin left here today for romania after concluding its performance tour in albania.

the chinese troupe was seen off at the airport by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of culture and arts committee, siri carcani, head of the first department of the foreign ministry, abdyl jaupi, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the tirana district people's council, and responsible members of other departments concerned.

also seeing them off were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and ion stoian, the romanian ambassador.

today red flags were fluttering over the airport and huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung were hung on the airport's main building. the red streamers were inscribed "long live albanian-chinese militant friendship exclamation" and "bon voyage dear friends exclamation"

tirana literary and art workers, in national costume, performed folk dances in the strains of music and sang in chinese and song "we are genuine friends". members of the tirana acrobatic troupe presented fresh flowers to the chinese acrobats. the acrobats of the two countries formed profound friendship during the chinese troupe's tour and were unwilling to part from each other. they embraced each other, shook hands again and again before saying goodbye to each other.

altogether the shanghai acrobatic troupe gave 16 performances to some 40,000 spectators in albania. the chinese troupe exchanged experience with the albanian acrobats and gave performances together with the latter. besides performing the troupe visited plants, agricultural cooperatives, museums, scenic spots and places of historical interest in tirana, durres, fieri, gjirokastra and berat districts. they saw with their own eyes the tremendous success achieved by the albanian people everywhere under the leadership of the party of labour and comrade enver hoxha.

they learned from the albanian people the initiative in construction, the revolutionary spirit of hard working and relying on their own efforts on various fronts.

"zeri i popullit", "bashkimi" and other albanian papers and journals carried articles, warmly praising the performances of the shanghai acrobatic troupe and the revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang Holds Talks with Belgian Secretary of State for Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1973)

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, held talks here this afternoon with belgian secretary of state for foreign trade andre kempinaire.

taking part in the talks were members of the belgian government delegation: andre de vogelare, head of the office of the minister; armand coesens, advisor to the minister; theo de dobbeleer, general director of the foreign trade department; and w. monfils, general inspector of the office of foreign trade.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of department concerned, including cheng to-pin, yen ju-tai, kao li-hsing.

also present were belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and counsellor of the belgian embassy patrick nothomb.

Vice Minister Li Chiang Gives Banquet in Honor of Government Delegation of Kingdom of Belgium

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1973)

li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the government delegation of the kingdom of belgium with andre kempinaire, secretary of state for foreign trade, as its leader.

present were all members of the belgian economic mission, belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert, and embassy officials.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. li chiang and andre kempinaire spoke.

li chiang pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and belgium on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence had not only created favourable conditions for furthering the political relations between the two countries and for the promotion of the friendship between the two peoples, but also provided more possibilities for developing trade between the two countries. he expressed the belief that the current visit of the belgian delegation and the exchanges of visit by industrial and commercial personnel of the two countries would help the further development of trade between the two countries.

andre kempinaire said that he felt proud to be the first member of the belgian government to come to china on an official visit. the delegation's visit, he said, is an indication of our considerable interest in strengthening and developing belgium-china trade. he hoped that the friendly relations between the two countries would grow daily.

attending the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned cheng to-pin, li chuan, wang pen-tso, han hsing-hua, kao li-hsing, tung chao, and chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in belgium yen ju-tai.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Swiss and British Sports Figures Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1973)

well-known sports figures thomas keller of switzerland and his son, and oscar state of britain and his wife concluded their friendly visit to peking and left here for shanghai by air today on a visit to southern china before going home.

the guests were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including chu tse. officials of the swiss embassy in peking were also present.

during their stay in peking, the guests visited the peking physical culture institute, the peking spare-time physical culture school, the peking no. 26 middle school, a factory, and a hospital, as well as the great wall and the palace museum.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Basketball Teams Arrive in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Apr. 17, 1973)

chinese men's and women's basketball teams arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to france at the invitation of the french basketball federation.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese teams were gilbert gondal, secretary-general, and robert founs, treasurer, of the french basketball federation.

also present were tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim, and yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor, of the chinese embassy in france.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on Japanese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 18, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, chu tu-nan, li su-wen, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan, chou li-chin, yu hui-yung and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and some members of the delegation called on japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira here this morning.

foreign minister ohira welcomed liao cheng-chih and his party at the entrance of the foreign ministry's guest house.

the host and the guests had a cordial and friendly talk. liao cheng-chih conveyed regards from chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai to minister ohira, who expressed his thanks for this. ohira said that his visit to china last year together with prime minister tanaka had left an unforgettable impression in his mind.

ohira said that the japanese government welcomes the visit of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan. he expressed his belief that the relationship between japan and china will become closer as long as it is on a solid basis and understanding between and confidence in each other are strengthened. liao cheng-chih expressed the belief that relations between the two countries would be getting closer.

present on the occasion were kiyoshi mizuno, parliamentary vice-foreign minister, kenzo yoshida, chief of the foreign ministry's asian affairs bureau, and michihiko kunihiro, chief of the ministry's china section.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, was present.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on Japanese Deputy Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 18, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, chu tu-nan, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, called on takeo miki, deputy prime minister and director general of the environment agency of the japanese cabinet, here this morning. the host and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

liao cheng-chih conveyed regards from premier chou en-lai to takeo miki. miki expressed his thanks for this and extended his regards to the chinese premier.

takeo miki said that the present visit of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association will lay a sounder basis for the friendly relations between japan and china and between the two peoples. miki added: "mr. liao will feel himself that the overwhelming majority of the japanese nationals sincerely wish to be friendly with the chinese people."

liao cheng-chih thanked miki for taking time out to receive the delegation in spite of the pressure of work. he said: "we have felt the sincerity of the japanese people to be friendly with the chinese people."

takeo miki wished an ever-lasting friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples. liao cheng-chih said: "we have the same wish".

misoji sakamoto, parliamentary deputy director general of the environment agency, was present on the occasion.

chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, was also present.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on Parliament Speaker, Deputy Speaker

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 18, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader; chu tu-nan, li su-wen, yu hui-yung and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, and some members of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon called on umekichi nakamura, speaker, and daisuke akita, vice-speaker, of the house of representatives of the japanese diet. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

umekichi nakamura said that japan and china are close neighbours and should become the best friends in the world and the two peoples should live in friendship forever.

liao cheng-chih said: "there is only a strip of water between china and japan. we feel especially glad at paying a visit to our friendly neighbour japan."

umekichi nakamura and liao cheng-chih exchanged their handwritings as souvenirs to each other.

nakamura expressed his wish that japanese diet members and deputies to the national people's congress of china will increase their contacts.

accompanied by speaker nakamura, the delegation of the china-japan friendship association visited the meeting hall of the house of representatives.

shigenobu fujino, deputy chief of the secretariat of the house of representatives, was present.

also present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to japan chen chu.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on Leaders of Japan Socialist Party

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 18, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, chu tu-nan, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and some members of the delegation called on tomomi narita, chairman, shoichi shimodaira and katsujiro nagai, vice-chairmen, and masashi ishibashi, general secretary, of the japan socialist party at the party's central headquarters here this morning.

the chinese guests had a cordial and friendly talk with the old friends in the socialist party.

narita said that the publication of the joint statement between the japanese and chinese governments last september, which led to the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations, has opened a new chapter in the relations between the two countries. the visit to japan of the delegation led by mr. liao cheng-chih has added a new page to that new chapter. the socialist party warmly welcomes the delegation's visit, he said.

liao cheng-chih said that the normalization of relations between china and japan is in the interest of the two peoples. after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, contacts between the two peoples in various fields have increased. he expressed thanks to the socialist party and the japanese people for their warm welcome to the chinese delegation.

leaders of various departments of the socialist party were present on the occasion.

before leaving, the chinese guests paid respect at the entrance of the headquarters to a bust of the late inejiri asanuma, former chairman of the socialist party, who had laid down his life for japan-china friendship.

Ma Chun-ku Calls on Japanese Trade Union Leaders

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 18, 1973)

ma chun-ku, deputy leader of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, and some members of the delegation this morning called on responsible members of japanese trade unions. the guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly talk.

these japanese trade union leaders included makoto ichikawa, chairman of the general council of trade unions of japan (sohyo), tomitaro kaneda, shunyo watarai, toshichika anyoji, yutaka nakagawa and takashi matsuo, vice-chairmen of sohyo; heiji karasawa, vice-chairman of the federation of independent unions; tetsutaro otani, general secretary of the national federation of industrial organizations.

speaking on behalf of the three trade union organizations, makoto ichikawa extended warm welcome to the delegation of the china-japan friendship association. he said that under the new international situation, solidarity between the japanese and chinese workers should be further strengthened so as to contribute to peace in asia and other part of the world. he expressed the belief that militant friendship and close unity between the japanese and chinese workers will be developed.

ma chun-ku expressed thanks for the warm hospitality accorded to the chinese delegation by the japanese trade union organizations. he then said he has great esteem for the japanese trade union organizations as well as the broad masses of the japanese workers for their contributions to the development of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and to the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations. he said that workers and other people of china and japan have been supporting each other. the chinese will, as always, support the just struggle of workers and other people of japan and will learn from them.

Tokyo Grand Reception to Welcome Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 18, 1973)

a grand reception to warmly welcome the delegation of the china-japan friendship association led by liao cheng-chih was held at hotel new otani here this evening by the committee to welcome the delegation formed by 22 japanese political parties and mass organizations.

the reception was attended by over 2,500 japanese friends from the political, economic, worker, peasant, scientific, medical, literary and art, journalistic, sport and chess circles, korean nationals in japan and patriotic chinese residents. the reception hall was packed.

welcoming the delegation at the gate were japanese friends who proposed to visit of the chinese delegation kinkazu saionji, hisao kuroda, kenzo nakajima, aiichiro fujiyama, tomomi narita, yoshikatsu takeiri, ikko kasuga, makoto ichikawa, makishiro abe, ichio asukada, seimin miyazaki, kozo sasaki, tadashi yaoita, kaheita okazaki, jisaku eguchi, tokuma utsunomiya, yoshimatsu hyoryo, michio royama, teiji hagiwara and others. members of the delegation entered the reception hall amid warm applause.

among those present at the reception were deputy prime minister takeo miki and his wife, foreign minister masayoshi ohira, agriculture-forestry minister yoshio sakurauchi, international trade and industry minister yasuhiro nakasone, transport minister torasaburo shintani, posts and telecommunications minister chuji kuno, home affairs minister masumi esaki, director general of the economic planning agency zentaro kosaka, director general of the prime minister's office shinzo tsubokawa, and speaker of the house of representatives umekichi nakamura.

at the reception, members of the delegation had friendly talks with old and new friends. although the talks covered different angles, they had a main theme, namely, the japan-china friendship movement had brought about the normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations which has in turn opened up new prospects for japan-china friendship.

many japanese friends came to tokyo from various parts of the country to attend the reception, some from okinawa in the south, some from hokkaido in the north. among them were former prime minister tetsu katayama who is over 80, the aged itoko takasaki (widow of the late mr. tatsunosuke takasaki), who came to the reception in a wheel-chair, as well as haruko kobori (daughter of late mr. kenzo matsumura), who is carrying on the cause of her father and continuing to work for japan-china friendship.

kinkazu saionji, managing chairman of the executive committee to welcome the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, was the first to address the reception. he said, "we thank the chinese leaders and chinese people heartily for sending us a big delegation so widely representative in character."

saionji said, "thanks to the joint effort of the two countries, diplomatic relations have at last been restored between japan and china. it is pointed out in the japan-china joint statement that normalization of relations between japan and china 'will open a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries'." he said, "what brilliant essay on friendship will be written on this new page will depend on joint efforts in the future." he added, "the new relations between japan and china based on genuine friendship have boundless prospects."

saionji noted, "to establish friendly relations between the japanese and chinese people from generation to generation, let us regard the present visit of the chinese delegation to japan as one more starting point of japan-china friendship."

liao cheng-chih extended heartfelt thanks to japanese friends of all circles for the warm welcome accorded to the delegation and for the grand reception given in its honour. he extended best regards to the broad masses of the japanese people and to japanese friends of all circles, sincere thanks to the korean residents in japan and kind regards to the patriotic compatriots residing in japan.

he pointed out that the normalization of diplomatic relations between china and japan, a long-cherished desire of our two peoples, "opened a new page in the annals of relations between our two countries. this not only conforms with the basic interests of the chinese and japanese peoples but is also conducive to easing of tension in asia and safeguarding of peace in the world. the people of our two countries warmly acclaim it."

he added: "the normalization of china-japan relations is the result of the long struggle waged jointly by the people of our two countries. for more than 20 years, japanese people of all strata and friendly personages of various circles, including many far-sighted people of the political, cultural and economic circles, have surmounted difficulties and obstacles, struggled against the forces hostile to china-japan friendship, and, through persistent efforts, made important contribution to the promotion of china-japan friendship and an early restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and some of them had even laid down their precious lives for this cause. when drinking the water we think of its source, we chinese people will never forget all the japanese friends

of various circles who have made efforts and valuable contribution to the promotion of china-japan friendship and normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries. we will always cherish the memory of those japanese friends who have laid down their precious lives for the cause of china-japan friendship. we express wholeheartedly our warm welcome to those japanese friends who have newly joined the ranks of the china-japan friendship movement.

referring to the development of friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan, liao cheng-chih said: "we treasure the happy results already attained, but pin more hope on the future. we still have to do many, many things for good-neighbourliness and friendship between our two countries because our tasks are heavy and we have a long way to go. we will follow the spirit of the joint statement of the chinese and japanese governments, redouble our efforts, and keep marching forward to attain new successes continuously. the people of our two countries must be friends with each other from generation to generation."

aiichiro fujiyama, dietman of the liberal democratic party and organizer of the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship soon to be formed, then proposed a toast for the further development of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples and for good-neighbourly relations between the two countries.

attended the reception were leaders of the general association of korean residents in japan and the tokyo association of chinese residents.

chen chu, chinese embassador to japan, also attended the reception.

an ardent atmosphere of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception for Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China, Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mauritius wang tse yesterday gave a reception in port louis to celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and mauritius (april 15, 1972), according to a report from the mauritian capital.

among the about two hundred guests attending the reception were mauritius governor-general abdul raman mohamed osman, prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam, speaker of the legislative assembly r. vaghjee, minister of housing, lands and town and country planning abdul razak mohamed, minister of health harold edward walter, minister of education and cultural affairs rajmohunsing jomadar, minister of labour and social security b. ghurburrun, and mrs. r. henrrison, mother of minister of external affairs, tourism and emigration g. duval, as well as members of the legislative assembly and other high-ranking government officials.

the reception was attended by representatives from the local chinese community. chinese technical personnel in mauritius were also present.

at the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests expressed to one another warm congratulations for the occasion.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Jen-min Jih-pao Welcomes Mexican President's Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

the peking "people's daily" today has an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to president echeverria". the editorial reads in full:

president luis echeverria alvarez of the united states of mexico and madame echeverria are due to arrive in peking today on a state visit to china at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council. full of

sincere, friendly feelings, the chinese people warmly welcome the distinguished mexican guests from the other side of the pacific.

both china and mexico belong to the third world. we had the common experience of suffering from imperialist aggression, interference and bullying, and today we are faced with the common task of opposing hegemonism, defending our national independence and sovereignty and developing the economy of our respective countries. president and madame echeverria's current visit to china is of great significance to the strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

mexico is a country which has a long history and an ancient culture. by their labour and wisdom, its industrious and courageous people made outstanding contributions to the creation and enrichment of ancient civilization. and it is one of the first latin american countries to achieve independence. over the past centuries, the mexican people have fought heroically and unyieldingly against colonialist and imperialist aggression and won the sympathy and respect of the people all over the world.

since president echeverria took office, he has stressed that mexico adheres to an independent foreign policy, opposes big-nation expansionism and power politics, and stands for equal rights for small and medium-sized countries in international affairs. he has repeatedly declared that mexico does not want to replace one kind of dependence with another. the mexican government has made unremitting efforts to safeguard national independence and develop the national economy and culture. the chinese people firmly support the mexican people in their just struggle and are sincerely happy at their achievements along the road of independent development.

in recent years, the latin american countries and their people have risen courageously in defence of state sovereignty and national independence and against control and manipulation by the superpowers. they have taken energetic measures to protect their natural resources and develop the national economy, and vehemently condemned imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for economic plunder and expansion. they have waged unremitting struggles to defend their 200-nautical-mile ocean rights and repeatedly frustrated the superpowers' plots to monopolize the oceans. they have rightfully proposed a nuclear-free zone in latin america and opposed imperialist policies of aggression and war. mexico and other latin american and third world countries have supported and encouraged each other in the common struggle against subversion, aggression, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. mexico has made positive contributions to this struggle.

the chinese and mexican peoples have a traditional friendship. friendly exchanges between the two peoples date back to the distant past. contacts between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples have grown steadily since the founding of the people's republic of china. ex-president lazaro cardenas and former provisional president emilio portes gil of mexico visited china in 1959 and 1960 respectively. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mexico in 1972 ushered in a new stage in the relations between the two countries. we firmly believe that president and madame echeverria's visit to china will further the friendly relations between our two countries.

we sincerely hope that president and madame echeverria's friendly visit will be crowned with success and that the flowers of friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples will bloom even more luxuriantly.

Mexican Ambassador to China Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 17, 1973)

the embassy of the united states of mexico in peking gave a film reception here this evening for the forthcoming visit to china of mexican president luis echeverria alvarez.

attending the film reception were liu hsien-chuan, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council; fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife chiao ling; leading members of departments concerned shih shao-hua, ti fu-tsai, chen teh-ho, chang ying and hung tsang; and chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua.

present were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife, as well as mexican embassy officials.

on show was a mexican feature film "white rose", depicting how the mexican government and people safeguard their national interest and oppose the plunder of mexican petroleum resources by foreign powers. documentaries about the ancient culture of mexico were also shown.

diplomatic envoys of various countries also attended.

mexican films will be shown during the visit of the mexican president in china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" of Korea Leaves Peking for Chengchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1973)

the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", left here for chengchow by air this morning in the company of wang yi, a leading member of the "people's daily".

the delegation was seen off at the airport by lu ying, a leading member of the "people's daily", and leading members of departments of the daily.

yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association Established in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 18, 1973)

the romanian-chinese friendship association was set up here yesterday.

a meeting greeting the founding of the association, sponsored by the romanian institute for cultural relations with foreign countries, was held on the same day.

among the several hundred people attending the meeting were c. manescu, vice-chairman of the national council of the front of socialist unity, a. duma, head of a department of the central committee of the romanian communist party, v. gliga, vice-minister for foreign affairs, v. ionel, vice-minister for national defence, as well as responsible members of a number of government institutions and social organisations and representatives from all walks of life.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and responsible members of the shanghai acrobatic troupe now visiting romania were also present.

a. vela, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries, spoke first at the meeting. he said that the establishment of the romanian-chinese friendship association was a heartening "solemn action". it "eloquently embodied the feelings of respect and love between the peoples of romania and china, as well as the friendship and internationalist unity between our two parties and two countries." he said that the romanian party and government and all the romanian people particularly treasure the romanian-chinese relations of friendship.

he said that the romanian-chinese friendship association would persistently act in accordance with the principles of the foreign policy of socialist romania, and pledge to take as its main targets the activities to ensure better mutual understanding, further development of friendly relations between the romanian and chinese peoples, and the extensive promotion of exchanges, cooperation and contacts in various fields.

comrade a. vela then announced the composition of the association. the chairman of the association is chivu stoica, chairman of the central auditing commission of the r.c.p. and deputy to the grand national assembly. the vice-chairmen of the association are: stefan pavel, member of the r.c.p. central committee and member of the secretariat of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania, dumitru joita, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of bucharest city, stefan pascu, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and rector of the cluj university, and eugen barbu, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and writer.

chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association chivu stoica made a speech at the meeting. he said, "the romanian-chinese friendship association will make its contributions to the development of traditional relations between the peoples of the two countries, better mutual understanding of the achievements which the two peoples have made in socialist construction under the leadership of their parties, and the promotion of friendship and fraternal feelings, and feelings of mutual respect and confidence."

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, also made a speech at the meeting. he warmly greeted the establishment of the romanian-chinese friendship association and pointed out that it was a happy event in the history of the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

he said that in recent years, all-round development has also been made in the relations of friendship and cooperation between the chinese and romanian peoples based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. the relations of economic cooperation are steadily expanding and cultural exchanges are increasing with each passing day.

he expressed the conviction that the founding of the romanian-chinese friendship association will make important contributions to the further strengthening of the fraternal friendship and revolutionary unity between the two peoples.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Workers and Youth Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1973)

ou tang-liang and wu hsueh-chien, leading members of sections concerned under the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the somali workers and youth delegation. leader of the delegation is mohamud omar mohamed and deputy leader rashid shiekh abdullahi.

present at the banquet was ismail saeed arrale, counsellor of the somali embassy in peking.

present were also leading members of departments concerned chang tieh-sheng and tang chang.

the somali delegation arrived here by air yesterday afternoon.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Condemns Israeli Aggression on Lebanon and Exposes Infamous Design of Soviet Representative at UN Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 17, 1973)

at yesterday's u.n. security council meeting, chinese permanent representative to the united nations huang hua severely condemned the israeli zionists' aggression on lebanon and their brutal crimes of killing palestinian guerrilla leaders and other palestinian revolutionaries. he reiterated the firm support the chinese government and people have given to the palestinian people, the lebanese people and the peoples of other arab countries in their just struggle against the israeli aggressors. he also exposed with convincing evidence the reactionary theory and infamous design of the soviet representative.

huang hua said that the atrocity committed by the israeli zionists recently by intruding into lebanon and killing the palestinian guerrilla leaders and other palestinian revolutionaries "serves as yet another proof that the israeli zionists resort to aggression as their state policy and have carried out their policy of aggression by most brutal means."

he pointed out: "the israeli aggressors think that by means of bloody massacre they can intimidate the palestinian, lebanese and other arab peoples and stamp out the raging flames of the just struggle against israeli aggression. this is a sheer fond dream exclamation the fiercer the oppression, the stronger the resistance. by their perverse acts, the israeli aggressors are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet."

he said: "the awakened palestinian and other arab peoples will further see through the ferocious features of the israeli aggressors, enhance their fighting will, unite closely and advance wave upon wave to carry on the struggle against the aggressors through to the end."

huang hua emphasized: "it is necessary to point out here that the connivance and encouragement by the two superpowers are the basic cause why the israeli zionists have not only long occupied and refused to withdraw from large tracts of arab territories but dared to perpetrate so blatantly repeated armed invasions and murderous atrocities against neighbouring arab countries. contending for their spheres of influence, the two superpowers are deliberately maintaining a situation of 'no war, no peace' in the middle east and are intentionally taking advantage of the temporary difficulties of the palestinian and other arab peoples to make political deals at the expense of the latter's national rights, territory and sovereignty,

so as to facilitate their contention for important strategic points and oil resources in the middle east. one superpower has been supporting the israeli aggressors with arms and economic aid, and the other is pouring a steady flow of manpower to israel to supply the israeli aggressors with sources for troop recruitment and even technical specialists. previous speakers here have rightly said that the palestinian and other arab peoples are the victims of superpower policies. however, the superpowers' acts of seeking gains at the expense of others are being seen through ever more clearly by the arab people and will eventually end in ignominious failure."

he declared: "the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the palestinian, lebanese and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the israeli aggressors. the security council must adopt a resolution to sternly condemn and stop the aggression and atrocities of the israeli aggressors."

huang hua pointed out that "in his statement of april 14, the soviet representative deviated far from the subject under discussion in the security council to harp unabashedly on the hackneyed tune of the 'non-use of force in international relations' and also made innuendoes, attacks and threats against the chinese delegation and all other delegations which oppose or do not support the soviet proposal. by so doing, the soviet representative tried to provoke a controversy and divert the attention of the meeting. we express regret at this."

huang hua went on: "at the 27th session of the general assembly, the chinese delegation made a full analysis and refutation of the soviet delegation's reactionary argument which distorted the spirit of the charter and aimed at seeking fame by deceiving the public. it is clear to all that in playing up once again the reactionary theory of the absolute 'non-use of force in international relations' which makes no distinction between aggression and the victim of aggression, between justice and injustice at a time when the israeli zionists have just committed the crimes of armed aggression and brutal massacre against the palestinian and lebanese people, the soviet representative is in fact whitewashing the aggressors' crime while asking the victimized palestinian and other arab peoples to give up their struggle against aggression and wait for death with tied hands. he even went so far as to accuse all those who disagree with his reactionary theory of encouraging aggression and supporting israel, trying thereby to exert pressure on them. this has revealed all the more clearly the high-handedness and ulterior motive of the soviet representative. judging his words by his own deeds, one will see that the proposal for the so-called non-use of force in international relations and the permanent prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons as propagated by the soviet representative is nothing but a downright fraud. its purpose is none other than to

cover up their frantic arms expansion and war preparation and their attempt to consolidate their position of nuclear monopoly and nuclear blackmail and to lull the vigilance of the world people so as to expedite their unbridled expansion and aggression in pursuit of their big-power hegemony. the chinese delegation declares that it firmly opposes the above reactionary theory and infamous design of the soviet representative."

the chinese representative said in conclusion: "mr. malik also said that the so-called 'new rule of international law' about the so-called 'non-use of force in international relations' must be 'expressly stated' in whatever resolution the security council now adopts on the question under consideration. by insisting on thrusting such an issue into the resolution of the security council, he further reveals his strenuous attempt to place obstacles in the adoption by the security council of a resolution in support of the palestinian and other arab peoples and in opposition to israeli aggression. the chinese delegation firmly opposes such a scheme of the soviet representative."

Chinese Representative on Economic Aid at 29th Session of ECAFE

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 17, 1973)

"economic and technical aid in all forms, whether bilateral or multilateral through the united nations, should be based on strict respect for the sovereignty of the recipient countries and on an equal footing, without any conditions attached and unaccompanied by any demand for privileges," stated an chih-yuan, chinese representative to the 29th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east, at the meeting of the committee of the whole here today.

he said: "the purpose in providing aid should be to help the recipient countries embark on the road of independence and self-reliance."

he pointed out: "at present, the people of the developing countries of asia and the far east are engaged in a struggle to oppose big-power hegemonism and safeguard state sovereignty, develop their national economies and achieve economic independence. in building their national economies the developing countries should mainly rely on their own efforts, but this should not preclude the acceptance of such international aid which contributes to their economic independence and which is given on the basis of respect for their state sovereignty and in

accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

"in our opinion, all countries in the world, big or small, strong or weak, should be equal. international economic and technical cooperation should be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence."

he said: "imperialism, particularly the superpowers, using 'aid' as cover, are subjecting developing countries to their political control and economic plunder. in providing credit, they not only demand high interest but also attach hard terms. as a result, many developing countries have been burdened with heavy debts, deep in a vicious circle of repaying old debts by means of new debts. what should be pointed out in particular is that a certain superpower always uses the providing of loans as a means to control other countries and interfere in other countries' internal affairs. it even exerts political pressure on recipient countries by pressing for payment of debts. it regards its aid as one-sided 'alms' and boasts about anything it gives. it talks glibly about giving 'disinterested aid' to the developing countries, but in actuality it is profiteering at the expense of others. this is something which we are firmly opposed to.

"we always hold that aid between peoples is never unilateral, but is mutually supporting and beneficial. in her socialist construction china has always enjoyed the support of other peoples of the world and friendly countries. the chinese people are providing some economic and technical aid to friendly countries, and this is our bounden internationalist duty. such mutual help and cooperation have served to increase the capability of the peoples concerned in combating imperialism and big-power hegemonism and developing their national economies independently and self-reliantly. as china's economy is still comparatively backward, the material and technical aid we can provide to other countries is still limited. the chinese people are exerting an earnest effort, to the best of their capabilities, to strengthen their assistance to other countries, and make greater contributions to mankind."

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First FRG Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 18, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met with rolf pauls, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federal republic of germany to the people's republic of china. they discussed matters relating to the presentation of credentials.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

CYL Organizations in Tientsin Municipality Strengthen Education in the Party's Basic Line Among CYL Members and Youths

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 19, 1973)

(NCNA Tientsin, April 17, 1973) Under the Party's unified leadership, the CYL organizations at all levels in Tientsin municipality--with the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement as the key link and in close conjunction with realities--further strengthen education in the Party's basic line among the broad masses of CYL members and youths and make continuous efforts to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and to help them grow up healthily in the three great revolutionary movements. In the past few years, more than 92,000 youths in this municipality have joined the Communist Youth League, more than 9,000 CYL members have had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, and a large number of outstanding youths have been selected and admitted into leadership groups at all levels.

During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the CYL organizations at all levels in Tientsin municipality take the Party's basic line as the important content of education for the broad masses of CYL members and youths. Taking into consideration the character of the youths who lack training in the three great revolutionary movements, they organize the youths to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration," organize them to visit the class education exhibition held at Sant'iaoshih, invite some old Party members, old workers and old poor peasants to recount past sufferings and think about the present happiness, to talk about the history of the Chinese revolution and the history of intra-Party struggle between the two lines, and to help the youths raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the CYL committee of Hop'ing ch'ü in Tientsin municipality organizes the youths throughout this ch'ü to study Chairman Mao's assertions on classes and class struggle and to criticize squarely the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly changing the Party's basic line and policies, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. In the past year, the CYL organizations of the factories, commercial centers and other units in this ch'ü called many criticism meetings of workers' squads and groups, workshops and sales counters with youths as the backbone force, wrote countless articles of criticism, enabling the broad masses of CYL members and youths to understand more clearly the protracted and complex nature of class struggle during the period of socialism and to deepen their understanding of the Party's basic line.

The Tientsin municipal machine tool accessories plant is an old factory at Sant'iaoshih. Whenever some new workers enter this plant, its CYL organization would organize the youths to carry out educational activities of telling them about the history of the factory, the history of their families and the history of their own growth and to visit the exhibition of class education held at Sant'iaoshih, and educate the youths by making them compare the conditions of the past with those of the present. The more than 80 youths of this plant take an active part in the criticize-revisionism and rectify style movement and carry out revolutionary mass criticism intensively. In the course of production, they organize some youth shock teams and get together with the old workers to step up a new upsurge of production throughout the plant.

In the course of educating CYL members and other youths in the Party's basic line, CYL organizations at all levels in Tientsin municipality pay very close attention to organizing the youths to read and study conscientiously and helping them continuously in building up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the broad masses of youths in Tientsin municipality have organized thousands of groups for study of works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works, set up cultural rooms, drawn plans of study and established systems of study. CYL organizations at all levels also organize CYL members and other youths constantly to exchange experience in study and to talk about what they have gained in study.

Guided by Chairman Mao's call "Read and study seriously, have a good grasp of Marxism," CYL members and youths of more than 300 factories and other enterprises under the Tientsin Municipal First Bureau of Machine Building have set up 912 study groups, with more than 11,900 youths taking part in study. In the past year and more, the youths under this bureau have selected for reading such Marxist-Leninist works as "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," and "The State and Revolution" and Chairman Mao's five philosophical essays, playing a role in promoting study throughout this bureau.

CYL members and other youths of the "young women's passenger service group" of the train service section under the Tientsin Railway Sub-Bureau, overcoming the difficulty of having to live in different places, make use of their spare

time in forming seven spare-time study groups according to the areas where they live. In the past few years, they persevered in study, developed the style of integrating theory with reality in study and perseveringly rendered enthusiastic and considerate service to worker-peasant passengers. Their passenger service group is praised as "a home for passengers."

CYL organizations at all levels in Tientsin municipality also organize youths to hold discussion on the special topic, "What is the revolutionary ideal and how to be a revolutionary successor?" and guide them to establish the great ideal of following the example of Lei Feng and striving their whole lives to realize communism and to firmly take the road of integration with workers and peasants.

In the past few years, full of revolutionary vigor, 250,000 educated youths in Tientsin municipality have rushed to the border areas and the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to temper themselves and grow up there. In 1969, answering Chairman Mao's great call that educated youths should go to the countryside, 30 educated youths of Tientsin Municipal Wantou Middle School climbed mountains, waded through streams and walked more than 2,000 li to settle in Maochiashan production team in Lup'ing hsien, Shansi Province. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they fought arduously and overcame difficulties in the pattern of Tachai, ridding this small mountain village of its backward outlook and doubling its grain output. They became an example to be followed by the broad masses of youths throughout the municipality.

Not long ago, another group of educated youths from Wantou Middle School came to settle in Maochiashan production team. Under their leadership, more than 3,000 youths in Tientsin municipality recently rushed to the countryside.

Fighting on the industrial front, the broad masses of CYL members and youths--with the help of old workers--perseveringly take the "red and expert" road, combine good performance of their duties with their great revolutionary ideal, strenuously delve into scientific, cultural and technical studies and vigorously carry out scientific experiments. They become the most active and the most vigorous force in building socialism.

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UNITY OF CADRES

Seriously and Firmly Carry Out the Party's Cadres Policy and Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

- Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," the Party committee of Minho hsien gives a further boost to the development of a hsien-wide excellent situation in revolution and production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 17, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, April 16, 1973) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," the Party committee of Minho hsien, Tsinghai Province, seriously carries out the Party's cadres policy on a firm basis and strengthens revolutionary unity in a better way. A boost is given to the vigorous development of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

In early 1971, after the new Party committee of Minho hsien was set up, firm implementation of the Party's cadres policy was put on the agenda as an important item of business. The chief leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep into the basic levels to preach the Party's line and policy and check the conditions of the firm implementation of the cadres policy. The task was done in a more and more spectacular manner. In the criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, to counter the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of wrecking the line of the Party's "9th National Congress," promoting sectarianism, and working for division, the Party committee of Minho hsien aroused the masses to make penetrating criticism. Through unfolding mass criticism, the broad masses of cadres and people further raised consciousness of the firm implementation of the Party's cadres policy.

After T'angerhuan commune further firmly carried out the Party's cadre policy and made a re-study and rearrangement of certain improperly treated cadres, not only was revolutionary unity between new and old cadres in the whole province strengthened but revolutionary unity between cadres and members of various nationalities of the whole commune was also better strengthened. Cadres of the commune and the broad masses got united as one and whipped up a tremendous mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. A year-to-year bumper harvest in agriculture was reaped in agricultural production. In 1972, total grain output of the whole commune showed an increase of 29.5 percent compared with 1971, a peak year in history. Considerable growth of forestry, stock-raising and sidelines was also witnessed. At one jump, the commune became an advanced unit in the whole hsien.

In the course of firm implementation of the Party's cadres policy, the Party committee of Minho hsien pays great attention to the rational use of cadres. Its members make timely adjustments about those improperly placed cadres and give them fervent support in their work. In the meantime, in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause, they boldly promote and employ cadres.

After Tibetan cadre Pai Wen-ts'ai, a former head of the hsien-level grain section, was assigned to a backward commune as a Party committee secretary, he led the leading squad of the Party committee in making penetrating investigations and study and strengthening the organizational and ideological building of basic-level leading squads and seeking the firm all-round implementation of the Party's various rural policies. This enabled the commune to become very quickly an advanced unit in learning from Tachai. In the light of Pai Wen-ts'ai's ideological performance and work ability, the upper-level Party committee recently again promoted him as a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee.

Simultaneously with the rational employment of cadres, the Party committee of Mingho hsien energetically strengthens education in the Party's basic line for the cadres. Since 1972, the hsien Party committee has on many occasions held a study class and organized leadership cadres at various levels to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works and study the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and criticize the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The cadres are helped to sum up and benefit from experiences and lessons about two-line struggle. The broad masses of cadres are enabled to raise continuously their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution.

Through the serious firm implementation of the Party's cadres policy, the Party committee of Minho hsien has given better play to the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of cadres. Brimming over with vim and vigor, its members lead the people of various nationalities of the whole hsien in whipping up a new upsurge of learning from Tachai in agriculture. A boost is given to the continuous development of revolution and production in the whole hsien.

In 1972, a hsien-wide bumper harvest in agriculture was achieved. Total grain output showed an increase of 31 percent compared with 1971, the highest level achieved in history. Oil-bearing crops and live pigs showed an increase of 37 percent and 20 percent respectively. Since the winter of last year and the spring of this year, the whole hsien has committed over 50,000 labor units to large-scale capital farmland construction and 60 irrigation building and repairing projects. The irrigated area has been expanded by over 32,000,000 mow. There are also created over 30,000 mow of levelled and trimmed, terraced and water-level, or furrowed fields. A good foundation is laid for winning a bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Get A Firm Grip on the Essence, Make Penetrating Criticism and Develop the Fruits of Educational Revolution

- The Party committee of Foochow University closely associates criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style with serious reading and study

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 17, 1973)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The Party committee of Foochow University perseveres in closely associating the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style with serious reading and study, education in current trends, class education and the educational revolution. A firm hold is laid of the essence and penetrating criticism made. The fruits of the educational revolution are developing.

In the past year and more, Foochow University has launched a Party cadres reading class for four terms. Many teaching research groups and students special classes have organized reading groups. Successively taken up are the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Anti-Dühring," "Materialism and Empirio Criticism," "The State and Revolution," and other works of Marx and Lenin and also much of Chairman Mao's brilliant writings. Among students, education in the history of two-line struggle within the Party is conducted.

Through study, the teachers and students have taken as a weapon the three fundamental principles, "Promote Marxism and not revisionism; seek unity and not division; be straightforward and refrain from intriguing and conspiring." Fire is concentrated and directed at swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The essence of their revisionist line is laid hold of in criticizing their crime of vainly trying to alter basically the Party's basic line and policies for the historical period of socialism, to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and to restore capitalism and in criticizing the idealist transcendentalism of opposition of politics to vocational affairs, division between the subjective and the objective and the deviation of awareness from practice spread by them.

Through serious study and penetrating criticism, the Party's concept is strengthened and revolutionary unity consolidated. Consciousness of line struggle is raised. Initially a clear line of distinction is drawn between the improvement of teaching quality and intellectual education, between the devotion of professional studies to the revolution and the putting of professionalism in command, between the strengthening of fundamental theoretical studies and theory above everything else. The whole university is enabled to make the educational revolution an enlivened affair.

The Party committee of Foochow University realizes that repeated line struggles within the Party always first start with different ideas of the revolutionary trends. Therefore, its members associate the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style with education in current trends and give teachers

and students education in current trends. Everyone is taught to take classes and class struggle as a starting point in observing current trends and judging the line, the whole situation, the essence and the main stream. The aim is to have a clear idea of the excellent situation, unify thinking and arouse the fighting spirit. In a locked-up battle, they criticize the slanders and blasts of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and energetically protect and support newborn things of the educational revolution. Through education in current trends and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, the teachers and students' confidence and determination about carrying the educational revolution through to the end is strengthened. The splendid fruits of the educational revolution are safeguarded and developed.

The Party committee of Foochow associates the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style with class education in organizing teachers and students to study the doctrines of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and raising their awareness of the protracted and complex nature of class struggle. Workers and poor and lower-middle peasants seized with very bitter memories and deep hatred are invited over on many occasions to the university to make reports recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. Teachers' and students' proletarian feelings are thus aroused. It is clearly realized that the criticism of revisionism is a long-term fundamental task.

Laying a firm hold of class education, the semi-conductor special course of the chemical department made a penetrating criticism of revisionism. This gave a boost to various tasks. Relatively satisfactory development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields was witnessed in the whole class. Recently, the Party committee of the university called a campus-wide criticize-revisionism and rectification experience exchange meeting. The experience of members of this special course was summed up and popularized along with the experience and understanding of other 34 typical units and individuals. A further boost is given to the penetrating development of the campus-wide criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign.

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SCIENTISTS

Party Committee of Talien Chemical and Physical Research Institute Strengthens Unity Between New and Old Researchers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 19, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) The Party committee of Talien Chemical and Physical Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences implements the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress and proceeds from the line education to strengthen unity actively between the new and old scientific research workers and fully exploit their enthusiasm, giving an impetus to the development of scientific research. In the past few years, this institute accomplished its tasks of research on more than 80 projects and subjects, wrote more than 100 summing-up reports on the research conducted, and compiled some books and data.

Talien Chemical and Physical Research Institute has a rather large staff of scientific research workers. Through practice, the Party committee of the research institute understand deeply that strengthening unity between the new and old scientific research workers is an important link in promoting the continuous development of scientific research work. It leads all research workers of this institute to study conscientiously the relevant Marxist-Leninist theses and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite to win still greater victories," making them understand that: Carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and bringing scientific research workers into play under the Party's leadership is different in principle from the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i in the past and from the "expert line" which aims at relying on a few "experts" and neglecting the Party's leadership. The Party committee of this institute not only recruits young scientific research workers for leadership work but also admits some old scientific research workers who have performed their duties well into its leading squad.

Scientific research worker Chu Pao-lin is already past 50 years of age. He often goes deeply into factories, takes the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, and goes on remolding his world outlook. He once went deeply into a factory to join the workers in making research on the making of single-crystal silicon by a new method. He accomplished this task triumphantly and won praises from the revolutionary masses.

In the course of implementing the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of this scientific research institute--taking into consideration the characteristic that the old scientific research workers have rich experience and the young ones are rather susceptible to new things--pays attention to leading the new and the old scientific research workers to help and learn from each other so they may make progress together.

Influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, some old research workers carried out scientific research behind closed doors before the great cultural revolution, were bent on seeking personal fame and gain and showed no concern for the growth of the young scientific research workers. Now, they take it their unshirkable duty to help, teach and lead the young scientific workers theoretical

and technically. The young scientific research workers respect the opinions of the old scientific research workers in the course of doing scientific research work.

Lin Li-wu, an associate researcher of the No. 8 research laboratory did not do his work boldly enough. Accordingly, some young scientific research workers went on their own initiative to have chats with him and got together with him to study some Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works. As a result, he emancipated his thinking, boldly carried out scientific research activities and actively helped the young scientific research workers raise their level of scientific research.

A young scientific research worker had poor fundamental knowledge of catalysis and was not skilled in the operations of catalytic reaction, so he worked with great difficulty. Consequently Lin Li-wu set aside time to assist him in learning the fundamental knowledge of catalysis and taught him to draw a chart of the processes of catalytic reaction. With the help of Lin and other scientific research workers, this young scientific research worker very quickly improved his operational skills.

Through the incident of mutual help and learning between the new and the old scientific research workers of the No. 8 research laboratory, the Party committee of this institute gave the scientific research workers further education, thereby raising an upsurge in which the old led the new, the new urged forward the old, and the new and the old advanced together.

Wang Hsien-ming, an old scientific research worker of the No. 5 research laboratory, saw Liu Shu-min, a young scientific research worker, met with difficulties in designing a mold for some of the processes of chemical work. He actively helped her in the design. He also told her how he learned a bitter lesson from the evil results brought by the design which he made behind closed doors due to the influence of the revisionist line before the great cultural revolution. He helped her take the road of integration with the workers. She went three times to the factory to learn things from the workers. Eventually, she successfully designed a mold for processes of chemical work with faster and better results.

On the basis of the new and the old scientific research workers helping each other and advancing together, the Party committee of this research institute--for the sake of enlivening the atmosphere of academic study--exploits the enthusiasm of the new and the old scientific research workers in delving into their work for the revolution, actively arouses them to carry out activities of academic study, and helps them handle correctly the relationship between politics and vocational work, that between theory and practice, that between criticism against wrong ideas and the advocacy of free discussion in academic study, and that between reliance on the masses and the bringing of experts into play. It also encourages them to air their views and to speak out what is in their minds and advocates contention between different opinions, so as to acquire genuine knowledge through the practice of scientific research and the distinguishing of the right from the wrong.

Early last year, the new and the old scientific research workers of the No. 2 scientific research laboratory were divided in technical opinion on the problem of power consumption in the course of research on the element of synthetic rubber. Some of them suggested applying a "one-step method," that is, treating the oxidizing reaction and the decomposing reaction together. Others held that these two reactions required different temperatures and, if they were treated together, complicated techniques would be involved and the operation would be difficult, so they suggested adopting a "two-step method."

They made initial experiments on these two methods and discovered that the "two-step method" involved simple operation but would easily cause explosion and was unsafe, whereas the "one-step method" was less dangerous but involved greater technical difficulty.

In the course of this academic discussion, the Party committee of the research institute promptly organized the new and the old scientific research workers to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and guided them to strictly distinguish between the academic problem and the political and ideological problem and not to confuse the academically wrong opinions with the political problem.

Under the leadership of the Party committee of this institute, a full discussion was held between the two opposed opinions. After many discussions and repeated experiments, the consensus was that the "one-step method" was safe and reliable and the technical obstacles involved could be overcome through strenuous efforts. Eventually, all agreed to adopt the "one-step method." Now, the "one-step method" has been brought into experiment and begins to produce results. Power consumption has dropped by one-third compared with the past.

Through this academic discussion, democracy is brought into full play in academic study, the enthusiasm of the new and the old scientific research workers is exploited, and scientific research work is developed. Because academic discussions are held frequently, the new and the old scientific research workers can exchange information, broaden their views, enlighten each other and urge each other to make improvement, thereby further strengthening the unity between them.

Since last year, in order to strengthen training for the young scientific research workers, the institute has opened three foreign language study classes, and the various research laboratories also have held classes for the study of fundamental knowledge of various specialties. Helped by the old scientific research workers, the young scientific research workers have raised their profession level and technical level, greatly enlivening the atmosphere of scientific research.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Han Cadres and Minority Nationality Cadres in T'ungjen Hsien, Tsinghai, Fight in Close Unity To Develop Excellent Situation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 19, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Sining dated April 18, 1973) The Han cadres among the leading members of the CCP committee of T'ungjen hsien, Tsinghai Province, learn humbly from cadres of minority nationalities, unite with them closely and fight together with them to develop further the excellent situation throughout the hsien.

T'ungjen hsien, Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Chou, Tsinghai Province, is situated in the upper reaches of the Yellow River. It is inhabited by people of such nationalities as Tibetan, Hui, T'u, Han and Sala. Of the 22 members of the hsien committee, 50 percent are Han cadres and the other 50 percent cadres of minority nationalities; of the four secretary and deputy secretaries of the hsien committee, two are cadres of minority nationalities; of the seven chairman and vice chairmen of the hsien revolutionary committee, four are cadres of minority nationalities.

The Han cadres of the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee constantly study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Without a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, it would be impossible to solve the national problem thoroughly and to isolate the minority nationality reactionaries completely." They sum up their experience of uniting and fighting with the cadres of minority nationalities in the past few years. They have come to realize that: The cadres of minority nationalities are outstanding elements from among the people of minority nationalities. They cherish a warm love for Chairman Mao, maintain close ties with the local masses, have a strong desire to change the outlook of the minority nationality areas, and have rich experience in carrying out the three great revolutionary struggles in minority nationality areas. To make a success of the socialist revolution and construction in the minority nationality areas, it is necessary to rely closely on them, to make full use of their enthusiasm for the revolution and to learn humbly from them.

For this reason, the Han cadres pay particular attention to raising continuously their consciousness of uniting with and working together with the cadres of minority nationalities and giving them active support in work.

A member of the standing committee of the Party hsien committee and a Han cadre, Pai Sheng-i was formerly a deputy secretary of the Party committee of this hsien. He had taken part in the revolution for more than three decades. Keng-tsang-chia, a Tibetan cadre who was newly promoted to be a deputy secretary of the hsien committee, was formerly the secretary of the Party committee of a commune in this hsien. Pai did not hold the deputy secretaryship of this hsien Party committee in disrespect simply because he himself had taken part in the revolution for a long period and had held a high position. Instead, he correctly

treated this change in positions of work. Whenever he came across an important question, he would consciously report it to and seek advice from Keng-tsang-chia and the hsien committee. He also gave him vigorous support in doing his work.

The new and the old cadres and the Tibetan and the Han cadres get along very well together and constitute firm unity among themselves.

A Tibetan cadre of this hsien, Wa-jou had great revolutionary vigor, worked actively and dutifully and maintained ties well with the masses. After discovering his strong points while working with him, the Han cadres of the hsien committee--in accordance with the five requirements for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat--nominated him at a hsien committee meeting to be No. 1 man of Towa commune. This nomination was adopted by the hsien committee.

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Vigorous Growth of Minority Nationality Primary and Secondary Education

- Various hsien in Sinkiang border areas strengthen leadership over educational work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 17, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Urumchi, April 16, 1973) Twenty-eight frontier hsien predominantly inhabited by minority nationalities in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region have in the past few years witnessed a booming growth of primary and secondary education. Now, these hsien have over 2,000 middle and primary schools, with the number of in-school students reaching over 260,000. The number of schools and the number of students are up 150 percent and over 60 percent respectively, compared with that before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

These border hsien mostly lie on the Altai Mountains, T'ienshan, the Pamirs Highlands and other mountainous areas--main areas predominantly inhabited by Kazakh, Kolkoz, Tajik, Mongol, Sibo and other minority nationalities. Before liberation, under the Kuomintang reactionary rule and the oppression and exploitation of the feudal ruling class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and poor and lower-middle nomads of various minority nationalities inhabiting these hsien had no chance for schooling from generation to generation. After liberation, the state has a large annual fund allocated for the operation of schools here to allow a year-to-year increase in the number of school-age students admitted to school.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees of these hsien have further strengthened leadership over educational work through the serious implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. This allows a vigorous growth of the middle-and-primary-school educational enterprise in these areas.

Shortly after liberation, the Ta-shih-k'u-erh Tajik Autonomous Hsien had a population of over 10,000, with only one school and 100-odd students in school. Now, this autonomous chou has two middle schools and 520 primary schools, with the number of in-school students exceeding 3,100. In the whole hsien, there was an average of one person in school to every four nomads. In various hsien under the K'o-tzu-li-su Kolkoz Autonomous Chou, the number of in-school students of middle and primary schools is 80 percent more than that before the great cultural revolution. The number of middle school students is up five times.

In the course of developing primary and secondary education for the minority nationalities in the border areas, the Party organizations and revolutionary committees of these 28 hsien adopted various patterns involving primary schools at fixed points, mobile "tent primary schools," movable teaching points, etc., for the convenience of school-attending children of peasants and nomads in the neighborhood, having regard to such features as the vastness of the mountainous area, the scattered distribution of residences, and the great mobility

of nomads. The great majority of the 100-odd production teams in the whole hsien of Wuch'ia were scattered over the gorges of snow-clad mountains.

In the past, the children of the Kolkoz nomads had to trudge several tens of li across mountains and rivers to get to school. Now, with local conditions in mind, over 30 schools suited to the features of pastoral areas have been set up. The great majority of school children are enabled to attend primary school without walking out of the team and to attend middle school without walking out of the commune. The attendance of school-age children shows a marked increase.

In developing primary and secondary school education, various border hsien have paid unusual attention to cultivating minority nationality teachers and calling into full play their role. Through adopting such methods as running normal schools, short-term teachers training classes, sending students to the universities and colleges in Urumchi and in the heartland, etc., various hsien have continuously expanded the force of minority nationality teachers. Some areas and hsien under the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou have trained around 1,000 minority teachers in the past three or four years.

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PUBLICATIONS

Further Development of Publishing in Tibet

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 19, 1973)

(NCNA Lhasa, April 17, 1973) Pushed by the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, publication in Tibet Autonomous Region has gained further development, creating better conditions for the people of the whole region for their study of works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works.

Before the nation-wide liberation, Tibet did not have a modern publishing organization. It had only a few printing houses where the Buddhist scriptures were printed by means of wooden engraving. After the liberation, the Party and the People's Government attached great importance to the development of culture in Tibet and set up the Tibet People's Publishing House, which printed and published works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao in large numbers one after another and also such books as "Chinese Traditional Medicine for Common Use in Tibet," "Selected Tibetan Revolutionary Songs" and "Lunar Calendar for Tibet," which were welcomed by the broad masses of emancipated serfs.

To meet the development of publications in Tibet, another printing house was built in this autonomous region in 1971. This printing house has more than 280 Tibetan and Han workers and staff members who shoulder the printing and publishing of publications in both the Tibetan and the Han languages. In the past year and more, they have printed and published books and publications in Tibetan under 61 titles, totalling 1,030,000 copies. Now the Tibetan and the Han workers of this printing house are rushing through the printing of textbooks for primary schools which have been written and compiled by the Tibetans. By the end of July this year, 800,000 copies of these textbooks will be distributed to various localities to meet the basic demands by primary schools throughout this region.

Set up in various localities, branches of Hsinhua Book Store have formed a network of distribution of publications in Tibet. In many hsien, there are sales agents in every ch'ü and sales assistants in every hsiang. In the vast countryside and the pastoral areas, the sales assistants of the Hsinhua Book Store not only are distributors of publications but also are propagandists of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Under the leadership of the secretary of the Party branch of the book store, the personnel of the branch of the Hsinhua Book Store at Nach'u district go out of the store and push their carts to the factories, public organizations and schools, promptly delivering the newly-arrived magazines and periodicals to the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. This branch book store is called by the masses as a "mobile book store."

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RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Former Major and Flight Safety Officer of Chiang Kai-shek Clique's China Airlines Mr. Chao Ming-che Crosses Over and Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

longing for the socialist motherland, mr. chao ming-che, former army major and flight safety officer of the china airlines of the chiang kai-shek clique, crossed over and arrived in peking by plane yesterday.

mr. chao ming-che was warmly received at peking airport by leading members and staff members from the general administration of civil aviation of china, the foreign ministry and the peking municipal revolutionary committee liu ming, wang pen-tso, chang chang, sun tsu-wu, ma chin-wei, chou tsung-wu and tien chien-jui. they expressed their welcome to mr. chao ming-che's patriotic act, to his crossing over.

liu ming, deputy director of the international bureau of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet for mr. chao ming-che this evening.

PLA MEDICAL TEAM

PLA Medical Team Cures Paralysed Peasant Woman in Mountain Village

(NCNA-English Sian, Apr. 19, 1973)

an old peasant woman who has been paralysed for over 20 years now walks about freely in a mountain village in northwest china's shensi province.

former poor peasant woman chang fu-jung developed rheumatic arthritis in 1942, when she had just given birth to a baby but had to trudge in rain every day to take food to her husband who hid himself in a mountain from invading kuomintang troops that pressganged young men. several years later, she became paralysed.

in july 1972 a touring medical team of the people's liberation army came to the village and discovered her. the army doctors heard her story that aroused their sympathy and class consciousness. they were determined to cure her. in order to get quicker results, the army doctors inserted needles on their own bodies and succeeded

in finding out effective acupuncture points for this long paralysed patient. they came to her home to give her acupuncture treatment every day, rain or shine. after more than 200 days of painstaking treatment, she was able to stand up and walk again.

SHEEP BREEDING

Chinese College Graduate Breeds Fine-wool Sheep

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Apr. 19, 1973)

an agricultural college graduate named liu shou-jen has bred fine-wool sheep on a kazakh grassland in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, in the past dozen years.

a short time ago liu shou-jen became head of the breeding station of the sheep stud farm.

this big, heavy fine-wool sheep produces 20 kilogrammes of long fine wool per animal annually, five times the amount for an ordinary kazakh sheep. this breed has been popularized in many places of the country.

in the fall of 1955, liu shou-jen finished studies at the nanking agricultural college and went to the kazakh grassland in response to the party's call to support socialist construction. he lived in a mud hut and ate coarse food.

during the busy lambing season the next year, liu shou-jen went with his bedroll to help the herdsmen. an old kazakh herdsman tending new-born lambs in a cold spell, told liu shou-jen during that night of the miserable life his family had endured in the old society. his herdsman father left his whip for the lad when he died and the boy in turn began tending sheep for the herd-owner. his legs were frozen one bitter winter and the herd-owner threw him out. he roved from place to place until liberation. he was determined to serve socialism throughout his life.

liu shou-jen was deeply moved by the old man's story. he reviewed chairman mao's teaching "how should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? how can we tell? there can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice". he came to understand that he was an intellectual from a bourgeois family and must change his thinking and feeling in order to take root among the herdsmen.

he asked many old herdsmen to tell about the past as he tended flocks with them. he remoulded his outlook gradually and forged profound class feelings with the herdsmen. he was admitted into the communist party of china in 1960.

the herdsmen taught him how to tend sheep and, by combining his book knowledge with practice, he became an expert in animal husbandry.

when he heard that an old herdsman could distinguish a hundred kinds of grasses, he asked the old man to help him survey a big grazing ground. they collected 170 specimens and seeds of several dozen good grasses. more than ten hectares of experimental plots were sown to gain first-hand data for improving the grazing grounds.

the people used to follow the flocks wherever they wandered. this damaged the grazing grounds and the sheep did not fatten quickly. liu shou-jen found an old herdsman enclosing the sheep in a plot and then moving them on to another. these sheep gained weight more quickly because they ate more and oftener. he drew up a regiment for tending sheep scientifically and it proved effective.

the stud farm had several thousand local kazakh sheep and more than 20 fine-wool sheep of foreign breeds when it was established a dozen years ago. the fine-wool sheep were of great economic value but could not climb mountains and were poorly adapted to extremes of temperature. it was difficult to raise them on poor grasslands, but the local kazakh breed thrived on coarse forage, climbed mountains, and stood all weathers well. herdsmen suggested to cross-breed the sheep to get the best points of both. the farm party committee assigned liu shou-jen and others to make experiments.

the first generation of cross-bred sheep were good, but many of the second generation did not survive. liu shou-jen went to various grazing points to talk the matter over with many experienced herdsmen. he also observed lambing in sheep folds several days and nights. he found the main cause of the high mortality rate was that lambing took place when the weather was still cold. next year they arranged for lambing season to take place when the grass had re-grown and took good care of the ewes and lambs. the survival rate rose to 98 per cent.

in order to develop new breeds in a shorter time, liu shou-jen joined the herdsmen in tending sheep, mating them, delivering lambs and other work. he and the herdsmen set up files for each sheep to record its growth, propagation quality and quality of wool. they evolved a new breed of fine-wool sheep in 1968. it proved good in fineness, curliness and gloss of wool for the production of high-grade woollen fabric. such sheep stand up to cold weather, need little fine forage and clamber mountains easily. as regards weight, length of wool and amount of fleece, they surpass the foreign fine-wool sheep at the farm.

WORKER-CADRES

20,000 Peking Workers Promoted to Leading Posts

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

more than 20,000 workers in peking have been promoted to leading posts at various levels from the municipality down to the workshop since the cultural revolution began in 1966.

these new cadres in the metallurgical, coal, machine-building, electronics, building, communications and other industries, include veteran workers with more than a decade's working experience as well as young workers who have been outstanding in revolution and production in recent years.

among them is ni chih-fu, now a member of the central committee of the chinese communist party. he has designed new drill bits that are four to six times as efficient and last three to four times as long as ordinary drills. this worker-turned-engineer read a paper on his drills at a peking international symposium in 1964, and drills of his design are now widely used in some foreign countries as well as in china. ni chih-fu wrote a book in cooperation with fellow workers during the cultural revolution on the theory and practice of designing advanced drill bits.

thirtyfour-year-old building worker wang chien-ming is now a member of the communist party's peking municipal committee and holds a leading post in the city's municipal construction bureau. he led a contingent of workers in 1970 in working on a big project schedule for completion in half a year. thanks to his ability to pool the wisdom of the masses and organize the work force, the project was finished in half the time.

thirtynine-year-old lo shu-chen, one of china's first women postal deliverers, who has never made a mistake in delivering letters and has revived a large number of dead letters in more than two decades, is now a standing committee member of the party committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking post office. she still manages to deliver letters with young people from time to time and passes on her experience to the younger generation.

li kuang, a newly elected deputy secretary of the party committee of the chengtzu coal mine under the peking mining administration, often joins the workers in using pneumatic drills in the pits and studies problems in production with them.

born in a poor family and starting working as a collier at the age of 12, 37-year-old li kuang said: "but for the

leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, i would have broken my back. i must do everything possible as a cadre trained by the party for the building of socialism."

he led a rock drilling team, which in half a year opened a new work face.

party organizations in peking's industrial enterprises arrange short-term courses for worker-cadres to study marxism-leninism, and send a number of them to spare-time schools to raise their educational and technical levels. old cadres who are veteran revolutionaries try in every way to help the new cadres. all this is being done in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teaching: "it is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers, knowledgeable and capable cadres who do not seek empty fame but are ready for honest work. it is impossible for the working class to attain liberation without large numbers of such cadres."

therefore, the proportion of cadres of worker origin has been growingin all industrial enterprises in the chinese capital since liberation. leading cadres of worker origin in the peking no. 2 municipal construction company now account for 59.2 per cent of the total as against 31.6 per cent before the cultural revolution began.

STEEL-MAKING

New Steelmaking Record in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

one top-blown oxygen steelmaking furnace at peking's capital iron and steel company has set a record of producing 941 heats without requiring repair. output of the company's steel plant last year was 70 per cent above its designed capacity. production continued to rise in the first quarter of this year, and 98.87 per cent of the output was up to standard.

before the cultural revolution began in 1966, such furnaces had to be repaired after turning out 200 to 300 heats. their life span has been lengthened steadily in the past few years. it averaged 569 heats this january, 718 heats in february and 753 heats in march. the average monthly output per furnace is now three times that in 1965.

the success is due to the revolutionary drive of the workers, technicians and leading cadres and their painstaking efforts in scientific experiment.

the corrosion-resistance of the furnace lining is a decisive factor in a furnace's life span. groups of workers, technicians and leading cadres conducted hundreds of experiments to improve the refractory lining material.

in addition, these groups made 1,800 tests to study how the lining is corroded in the process of making steel. effective measures were taken to reduce the corrosion.

by summing up the experience of their plant and others, the operators of furnace no. 3 first set a record of 754 heats in january. the party committee called on the whole plant to hit the 800-heat mark in february. this touched off a vigorous emulation drive.

the call was a challenge to the operators of furnace no. 2 because its lining had worn away rapidly after turning out 40 successive heats of steel for making welding rods. during the 603rd heat, the workers spotted a refractory brick that was about to fall off.

braving the tremendous flames in the furnace, the workers took emergency measures to strengthen the weakened part without stopping production. they chalked up a record of 811 heats in february.

following their example, the operators of furnace no. 1 pushed the record up to 941 heats in march.

OFFSHORE ISLAND

East China Hsien Lead River Water to Offshore Island

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 20, 1973)

two counties in east china's fukien province have just completed a 95.8-kilometre-long canal and aqueduct which leads river water across 24 hilltops and a sound to a offshore island. when in full operation, the canal will irrigate more than 14,000 hectares of farmland.

when water of the changchiang river reached tungshan island last month, the people were beside themselves with joy. a 103-year-old islander led the four generations of his family to the site, and said: "thanks to the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, i now live to see the water of happiness from the mainland exclamation"

changchiang river in yunhsiao county originally emptied into the east china sea. the people on tungshan

island, separated from yunhsiao county by a sound, often suffered from drought despite their strenuous efforts in digging wells and storing rain water.

in the mass campaign to learn from tachai pace-setter in socialist agriculture, yunhsiao county worked out a plan to dam the changchiang river and lead the flow to its own upland fields and on to the island.

the people of the two counties approved and the project started at the beginning of 1971. tungshan county sent more than 10,000 commune members to help in the mountainous area of yunhsiao county.

in opening the canal on a steep mountain, the yunhsiao builders were suspended in mid-air to bore blast holes and set off charges. they dug a 450-metre-long stretch of the canal along the mountain ridge in two months of hard work. the peasants in tungshan county finished a 324-metre-long tunnel in five months.

the commune members of the two counties took measures to build the project faster, better and more economically. they substituted stone for steel and cement in building aqueducts, dams and bridges. the more than 7,000-metre-long masonry aqueduct with single or double arches is in national style.

construction was done mostly in slack farming seasons. over 400 items of construction were done in two years. these included a 135-metre-long dam, 18 aqueducts with a total length of more than 7,300 metres, two 500-metre-long tunnels, over 630 metres of double siphons and around one thousand metres of culverts, aside from many sluices and spillways.

the state gave financial and material support for construction of the aqueduct. the people's liberation armymen helped and local factories transported rocks and logs by truck and ship.

COAL MINERS

East China Mine Promotes Miners to Leading Posts

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 19, 1973)

more than 90 per cent of the leading cadres in an east china coal mine are former miners. among them are leading executives of the mine and section directors or deputy directors.

the 60-year-old tatung mine in anhwei province overfulfilled its production quotas every year from 1969 to 1972, and became a pace-setter in coal production. it met all its production targets for the first quarter of this year.

these achievements are connected with the leadership given by the miner-cadres who have high political consciousness and wide production experience. their promotion shows how earnestly the party organizations of the mine rely on the miners in leading production.

doing regular stints alongside the miners, the miner-cadres maintain their fine working-class qualities, and are able to pinpoint and solve problems in production promptly.

an example is fang chuan-yu, chairman of the mine revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the mine party committee. with a group of miners and technicians, this former electrician made a thoroughgoing investigation into the mine's conditions and its history by consulting scores of veteran miners. as a result, new coal deposits were located.

such cadres are also pioneers in the mass drive for technical innovations. one of the 300 innovations the mine has adopted in recent years is the mining of steeply inclined seams with yielding shield support. it greatly raises efficiency and reduces labour intensity, and has been popularized in many other mines in the country.

the mine party committee has arranged many special classes for worker-cadres to learn techniques and study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in a systematic way. formerly illiterate, all the older worker-cadres have attended school or even college since national liberation in 1949.

the mine has transferred 70 worker-cadres to new mines in the last few years.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Middle School Students Football Team Leaves Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

a chinese middle school students football team with li tung-min as its leader and chang hung-ken as deputy leader left here for albania by air today on a friendly visit on invitation.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned chao hsi-wu and chou yuan-tung and albanian embassy officials.

CHINA AND ARAB STATES

Shanghai Men's Basketball Team Leaves for Syria, Lebanon and Iraq

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

a 17-member shanghai men's basketball team of china left here by air today for a friendly visit to syria, lebanon and iraq. team leader is liu shih-yu and deputy team leader hu chan-hsiang.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of various departments concerned chang chih-huai, chu tse, wang wen-chung and chi yu-hua.

aref m. ali karim, counsellor of the iraqi embassy in peking, and other embassy officials were present at the airport.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Li Hsien-nien, Li Chiang Meet Belgian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with andre kempinaire, secretary of state for foreign trade, and members of the belgian government delegation he is leading.

belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert was present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang tung, sun so-chang and chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi.

Leader of Belgian Government Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

andre kempinaire, leader of the government delegation of the kingdom of belgium and secretary of state for foreign trade, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; leading members of departments concerned wang tung, li yung-ting, han hsing-hua, kao li-hsing and hu pen-yao; li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to belgium, and yen ju-tai, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in belgium.

also present were belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and embassy officials.

kempinaire and li chiang spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the belgian and chinese peoples and the economic and trade relations between the two countries would continue to develop.

Belgian Economic Mission Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

the belgian economic mission left here by air today for kwangchow on a visit before leaving for home. the mission is being accompanied by tung chao, a leading member of the liaison department of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; yen ju-tai, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in belgium; and leading members of organizations concerned, including liu pao-kang, tieh ying, fang hsin-min and li shu-tien.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chou Pei-yuan Meets President of British Institution of Electrical Engineers

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, met here this evening with eric eastwood, fellow of the british royal society and president of the institution of electrical engineers, and g.f. gainsborough, secretary of the institution. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

present were leading members of the chinese society of electronics and its peking branch ma ta-yu, lo pei-lin, yen pei-lin and wang chen-huan.

the british guests arrived on april 18 for a friendly visit to china. they will leave here tomorrow for kwangchow before leaving for home.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Protocol on Session of Sino-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

a protocol on the 15th session of the joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the czechoslovak socialist republic was signed in peking this morning.

the protocol was signed by ma yi, acting chairman of the chinese group to the joint commission and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and by antonin mrazek, chairman of the czechoslovak group to the joint commission and vice-minister of technological and investment development.

among those present were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and li ting-chuan, acting director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka was present.

Li Hsien-nien Meets Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with members of the czechoslovak scientific and technical delegation led by antonin mrazek, chairman of the czechoslovak group of the sino-czechoslovak joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of technological and investment development.

present on the occasion was czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka.

also present were ma yi, acting chairman of the chinese group of the joint commission and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan, chen chen-chi, kuo chi and kao chih.

CHINA AND INDO-CHINA

Military Intervention in Cambodia and Laos Must Be Stopped, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

the people's daily today carries an article by its commentator entitled "military intervention in cambodia and laos must be stopped" which reads as follows:

the u.s. government recently dispatched large numbers of planes to bomb cambodia and laos day after day and saigon puppet troops also invaded cambodian territory. the royal government of national union of cambodia and the central committee of the lao patriotic front issued separate statements on april 17, 1973, strongly denouncing such military actions of the united states and the saigon authorities. the chinese people voice resolute support for the just stand of the cambodian and lao peoples.

the military intervention by the u.s. government and the saigon authorities has encroached on the independence and sovereignty of cambodia and laos, and seriously violated the paris agreement on viet nam and the vientiane agreement on laos. it is stipulated in article 20 of the paris agreement that the signatories to the agreement must strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of cambodia and laos, and foreign countries shall "put an end to all military activities" in the two countries. article 2 of the vientiane agreement also underlines that "foreign countries end completely and definitively all their bombardments on the whole lao territory, stop all their acts of intervention and aggression against laos, and terminate their military involvement of all kinds in laos." but the u.s. government violated the two agreements again and again in the last two or three months. moreover, the saigon authorities have never taken the paris agreement serious. they flagrantly violated and undermined the agreement from the very beginning, making it impossible to carry many of its important provisions into effect. besides doing evil in south viet nam, the saigon authorities now sent their puppet troops to invade cambodian territory. such actions of the u.s. government and the saigon authorities are just intolerable to the people of indochina and the world over.

the u.s. government has carried out military intervention in cambodia in an attempt to rescue the tottering reactionary dictatorship of the lon nol clique. this clique has recently suffered a crushing defeat militarily and is falling apart politically. encircled ring upon ring by the cambodian patriotic army and people, it is in a terrible plight and

ridden with crisis. lon nol can no longer take control and may collapse any day. under such circumstances the lon nol clique can only hope that the united states will give it blood transfusion and a shot in the arm and that the saigon authorities will help it prolong its lingering life. but all these are of no avail. the fate of cambodia is decided by the cambodian people, and not by the traitorous lon nol clique, u.s. b-52 bombers or saigon puppet troops. the death-bed struggle of the lon nol clique can only speed up its own defeat and demise. the fate of lon nol, the head of traitors, and his loyal followers will be completely buried in the storm of the cambodian people's struggle.

we demand that the u.s. and the saigon authorities must stop their military intervention in cambodia and laos and strictly observe the paris agreement on viet nam and the vientiane agreement on laos, letting the cambodian and lao people solve their own problems themselves without outside interference.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Delegation Attends Annual Cherry Blossom-Viewing Party Hosted by Japanese Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 19, 1973)

the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan led by liao cheng-chih this morning attended the annual cherry blossom-viewing party hosted by japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka.

over 6,000 japanese people of all walks of life as well as foreign diplomatic envoys in japan attended the party at shinjuku imperial garden.

today the weather is fine in tokyo and the double cherry blossoms are in their prime.

the chinese delegation was accompanied by kinkazu saionji, kazuo shionoya and other responsible members of the committee to welcome the delegation.

prime minister kakuei tanaka and his wife, deputy prime minister takeo miki and his wife, foreign minister masayoshi ohira and his wife, chief cabinet secretary susumu nikaido and his wife, director general of the prime minister's office shinzo tsubokawa and his wife and others shook hands with liao cheng-chih and all other members of the delegation.

members of the delegation had a stroll in the imperial garden and admired the cherry blossoms. many japanese friends went up to shake hands and chatted with them. as the delegation members passed by the band, melodies from the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" were played. they stopped and applauded. liao cheng-chih and hsueh ching-hua, a member of the delegation and ballet dancer, went forward to shake hands with members of the band.

Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association Calls on Japanese Ministers and Friends

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 19, 1973)

members of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association called on personalities of the japanese political, academic, literary and art, and sports circles here today.

liao cheng-chih, leader, li su-wen, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the delegation, paid calls on chuji kuno, japanese minister of posts and telecommunications, masumi ezaki, minister of home affairs, and yoshio sakurauchi, minister of agriculture-forestry. the two sides had cordial and friendly talks. chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, was also present on the occasions.

liao cheng-chih, leader, chu tu-nan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, and hua lo-keng, ksieh ping-hsin, wang yun-sheng, wu huan-hsing, li chi, chou yi-liang, lin ti-yun, chen mu-sen, ku yuan, li kuo-jen, members, of the delegation, attended a dinner this evening given by shigeru nanbara, director of the japanese academy. they had cordial and friendly talks with prominent japanese scholars present at the dinner including hyoe ouchi, seiji kaya, takeo kuwahara, fujio egami.

chu tu-nan, deputy leader, hsieh ping-hsin, li chi and chou yi-liang, members, of the delegation, called on kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, at his home. they were entertained at luncheon at which the old friends held cordial conversation about their profound friendship. they had photos taken together.

yu hui-yung, deputy leader, ching pu-chun, hao liang, chang jui-fang, hsueh ching-hua and li ping-shu, members, of the delegation, visited the japanese matsuyama ballet troupe. they were very happy to meet old friends there. accompanied by masao shimizu, head, mikiko matsuyama, deputy head, of the ballet troupe, they attended a

rehearsal of parts of the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women". deputy leader yu hui-yung wished success to the performance of the matsuyama ballet troupe. the guests and hosts had luncheon together in a delightful atmosphere.

deputy leader yu hui-yung and members of the delegation hao liang, hsueh ching-hua, chang jui-fang, li ping-shu and chin li visited the noted japanese actress mieko takamine at her home. the guests and hosts had supper together and exchanged talks about their friendship. present on the occasion were torao miyakawa and akiyasu todo, standing directors of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

deputy leader chao cheng-hung and members of the delegation cheng feng-jung, chi lieh-yun and ting min called on mitsujiro ishii, president of the japan society for physical culture, masaji tabata, vice-president of the society and concurrently chairman of the japan olympic committee, hanji aoki, managing director of the japan society for physical culture, katsuji shibata, secretary-general of the japan olympic committee, and other leaders of the japanese physical culture circles. president mitsujiro ishii expressed the hope that contributions will be made through the contacts in the field of physical culture to promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. the japan society for physical culture gave a reception in the evening in honor of the chinese guests. president mitsujiro ishii and deputy leader chao cheng-hung made speeches at the reception.

member of the delegation ku yuan called on the noted japanese woodcut artist munakata shiko at his home and was accorded a warm reception by the host and his wife.

chen tsu-teh, member of the delegation and weichi chess player, called on jiro arimitsu, director general, and ryuji kanbara, deputy director general of the japanese chess association. he saw matches between japanese weichi chess players.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Kuwait

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

peking, april 19, 1973 (hsinhua) -- a 5-member chinese medical delegation led by yin ting-fan left here by air today for a friendly visit to kuwait at the invitation of the government of the state of kuwait.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Attends Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

the delegation of the lao patriotic front led by nouhak phoumsavan, standing committee member of the central committee of the front, attended a soiree here today. the peking opera troupe of peking presented the modern revolutionary opera "tuchuan mountain" on an experimental basis.

attending were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned shen chien and hsiao huang.

at the end of the performance, nouhak phoumsavan and other comrades-in-arms from laos mounted the stage to congratulate the artists on their successful performance, and presented them with a basket of flowers.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Echeverria Arrives in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

tens of thousands of people in peking crowded the streets to give a rousing welcome to mexican president luis echeverria alvarez and mme. maria esther zuno de echeverria on their arrival here by special plane this afternoon.

president and mme. echeverria have come on a state visit to china at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

other arrivals are emilio o. rabasa, secretary of foreign affairs, mme. socorro gamboa de rabasa, and the other official members of the president and mme. echeverria's party, and invited companions of the president, staff members, an accompanying folk song and dance group, newsmen and t.v. technicians, numbering more than 200 people.

among the more than five thousand people present at the airport to welcome the mexican president and his wife were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

acting chairman tung pi-wu of the people's republic of china and comrade teng ying-chao greeted the distinguished guests at the guest house.

president and mme. echeverria, foreign secretary and mme. rabasa, and the other distinguished mexican guests alighted from the plane at 1:00 p.m. amidst warm applause. premier chou en-lai, vice-premiers li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei and others shook hands with them at the planeside. premier chou en-lai said "welcome exclamation" to president and mme. echeverria. president echeverria replied: "we are very glad to see you."

a grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport which flew the national flags of mexico and china. after the band played the national anthems of mexico and china, president and mme. echeverria, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army.

the airport was a scene of jubilation as the distinguished mexican guests walked to the crowd. people waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, and shouted: "welcome, welcome, warm welcome exclamation" young people performed a variety of national dances.

president and mme. echeverria waved to the crowd in acknowledgement. from time to time they stopped to shake hands with welcomers and watch their dancing. mme. echeverria kissed several children dancers. when president and mme. echeverria saw members of the shenyang acrobatic troupe who recently visited mexico, they hugged the lion dance performers, 12-year-old chao chun and 13-year-old liu chin-liang. they shook hands with and embraced other acrobats. yin tsan-chen, a leading member of the troupe, expressed warm welcome to the distinguished guests. while in mexico, the troupe members were received by president and mme. echeverria on several occasions, today they were exceedingly happy to be able to show their respects to president and mme. echeverria once again in peking.

the mexican president's visit is a great encouragement to the chinese people, who, like the mexican people, used to be victims of imperialist aggression and bullying and are now carrying out the tasks of opposing hegemonism, safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and

developing the national economy. they are sincerely grateful to the president who has brought the friendly sentiments of the mexican people.

as an expression of their profound friendship for the mexican people, the people in peking dressed tienanmen square and the changan boulevard in a festive mood with national flags of mexico and china and colourful bunting fluttering under brilliant sunshine. huge streamers on tall buildings and across the streets bore messages such as "a warm welcome to president echeverria exclamation" "long live the friendship between the peoples of mexico and china exclamation" "firm support to the mexican people's just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the great unity of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

as president and mme. echeverria drove to the guest house, tens of thousands of people gathered along the route to greet the distinguished guests. they clapped hands or waved scarves to express their sincere feelings for the mexican president and people. when the motorcade reached tienanmen square in the heart of the city, president and mme. echeverria stepped down and cordially waved back to the crowds.

present at the airport were eugenio anguiano roch, an official member of president echeverria's party and mexican ambassador to china, mme. anguiano, diplomatic officials of the mexican embassy here and other mexican guests in peking.

also present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress lin chiao-chih and chi fang;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chen mu-hua, chen chieh, hsiao ching-kuang, li ta, ho lan-chieh, yu sang, teng tung-che, lai chi-fa, kao hsiu, chiao pei-hsin, yang li-kung, chang pin, yen chun, yang chieh, tang ke, yang tien-kuei, tsao lu, yao hsiao-cheng, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, hsu han-ping, wu yu-hsun, shih-shao-hua, ti fu-tsai, chang chi-chih, tung lin, ma jen-hui, lin ping, li chuan and ting hsueh-sung; and chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Official Members of Mexican President Echeverria's Party to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

the official members of mexican president luis echeverria alvarez's party to china are:

sra. maria esther zuno de echeverria;

emilio o. rabasa, secretary of foreign affairs;

sra. socorro gamboa de rabasa;

alfonso guzman neyra, president of the supreme court of justice of the nation;

professor enrique olivares santana, chairman of the permanent commission of the union of the congress;

eugenio anguiano roch, ambassador of mexico to china;

sra. maria teresa rodriguez de anguiano;

general jesus castaneda gutierrez, chief of staff at the presidency;

ambassador joaquin bernal, chief of protocol, and

eliseo mendoza berrueto, undersecretary of commerce in the ministry of industry and commerce.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming President and Madame Echeverria

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome mexican president luis echeverria alvarez and mme. echeverria and other distinguished mexican guests.

before the banquet, acting chairman tung pi-wu, premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders had photographs taken with president and mme. echeverria, secretary of foreign affairs emilio o. rabasa and mme. rabasa, other official members of the president's party, invited companions of the president, staff members, an accompanying folk song and dance group, newsmen, t.v. technicians and air crew.

the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of mexico and china were hung at the banquet hall.

present were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and his wife yu li-chun, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

premier chou en-lai and president echeverria made warm speeches at the banquet.

in his speech, premier chou en-lai said: "on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and the chinese government and people and in my own name, i wish to express our warm welcome to mr. president, mme. echeverria and all the other distinguished guests from mexico and, through you, to extend our cordial greetings and high respects to the mexican people." premier chou en-lai wished the distinguished guests complete success on their visit.

speaking at the banquet, president echeverria said: "i bring you a cordial message from the mexican people -- their desire to establish new bonds of brotherhood with this people." "i thank you once again for your affectionate welcome, and express the wish for the lasting brotherhood of china and mexico," he said.

their speeches drew warm applause from the hall.

the national anthems of mexico and china were played.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples. as the banquet was proceeding, the band played chinese and mexican songs such as "china, you beautiful land", "friendship spreads all over the world", "long live mexico exclamation", "la vikina" and "guadalajara". the hosts and guests time and again proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples and friendly relations between the two countries, to the friendship between the chinese and latin american peoples and to the new victories of the asian, african and latin american peoples' anti-imperialist cause.

attending the banquet were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife, mexican embassy officials and other mexican guests in peking.

also present were:

chi fang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of government departments, the chinese

people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and people from various walks of life chiao kuan-hua, fu hao, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, hsiao ching-kuang, li ta, ho lan-chieh, yu sang, lai chi-fa, yang chieh, kao hsiu, chiao pei-hsin, yang li-kung, chang pin, yen chun, tang ke, yang tien-kuei, tsao lu, liu wei, yao hsiao-cheng, shen kuang, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, wu ching-tung, liu hsi-yao, chih chun, wu yu-hsun, chou pei-yuan, chien san-chiang, hsia nai, shih shao-hua, ti fu-tsai, liu ching-tang, chang chi-chih, tung lin, chen chun, ma jen-hui, li chuan, ou tang-liang, ting hsueh-sung, ting kuo-yu, ni chih-fu, hsieh ching-yi, chang wei, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao and yin wei-chen;

yin tsan-chen, leading member of the shenyang acrobatic troupe, and acrobats, who recently visited mexico; and

chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening to welcome mexican president and mme. echeverria:

respected mr. president luis echeverria and mme echeverria,

distinguished guests from mexico,
friends and comrades,

we are very glad that mr. president echeverria and mme echeverria, together with other distinguished guests from mexico, have arrived today in our capital peking, starting their state visit to our country. mexico and china are both developing countries and both belong to the third world. we are sincerely grateful to respected mr. president and mme echeverria for bringing across the pacific to the chinese people the profound sentiments of friendship of the mexican people. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and the chinese government and people and in my own name, i wish to express our warm welcome to mr. president, mme echeverria and all the other distinguished guests from mexico and, through you, to extend our cordial greetings and high respects to the mexican people.

beautiful and richly-endowed mexico is a land of ancient civilization famous in latin america and the whole world. the splendid cultures of maya and aztec testified to the wisdom and talents of the mexican people. in order to combat colonialist and imperialist aggression, intervention and bullying, the mexican people with their glorious revolutionary tradition have in the past centuries carried on heroic and dauntless struggles, advancing wave upon wave. the illustrious names of miguel hidalgo, benito juarez and lazaro cardenas are still an inspiration urging the mexican people to press forward bravely in their struggle. today, under the leadership of president echeverria, the mexican government and people have taken new strides forward and achieved new successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture. in international affairs, mexico has pursued an independent foreign policy, opposed the superpower practice of dividing spheres of influence, interfering in the internal affairs of small countries and pushing expansionism, and actively fought for the equal rights and sovereignty of small and medium-sized countries of the world in international economic relations, thus making valuable contributions to the cause of unity of the countries and peoples of asia, africa and latin america and the whole third world against imperialism. we heartily rejoice at these successes achieved by the mexican people and wish them continuous new successes along the road of maintaining independence and opposing imperialism and colonialism.

friends and comrades,

the present international situation has the following characteristics: countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend. the struggles waged by countries in asia, africa and latin america and the whole third world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and against power politics and hegemonism are developing vigorously. latin america is taking on a completely new look in the world arena. the struggle of the latin american countries and peoples in defence of national independence and state sovereignty has further developed in depth and scope. the voice against economic colonialism and for defending national resources and developing national independent economies is becoming ever louder. the struggle to defend the 200-nautical-mile sea rights initiated by latin american countries has inspired and given impetus to the struggle in all continents of the world against maritime hegemonism. the latin american countries, strengthening the ties and unity among themselves and those with countries in asia and africa, are playing an ever more important role in international affairs. the chinese government and people firmly support the just struggles of the latin american peoples and are convinced that the latin american countries and peoples, united and persevering in struggle, will certainly be able to win still greater victories in their

struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the expansionist forces.

china and mexico have different social systems, but in history they were both victims of colonialist and imperialist aggression and expansion and today both are confronted with the common tasks of defending their independence and sovereignty and speeding up their economic construction. although china and mexico are separated by a vast ocean, our peoples long ago forged ties of friendship and have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles. the chinese government and people highly appraise president echeverria's speech at the 26th session of the united nations general assembly, in which he upheld justice and supported the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations, and i wish to take this opportunity to express our thanks once again. we are glad to see that in the past year and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations the friendly relations between our two countries have made satisfactory progress and the mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples have been further enhanced. president echeverria's visit to our country is an important event in the history of sino-mexican as well as sino-latin american relations, and it is an encouragement and support to the chinese people in their cause of revolution and construction. we believe that mr. president's current visit will certainly make a beneficial contribution towards the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mexico, the enhancement of the friendship of our two peoples and the strengthening of the cause of unity of the countries and peoples of asia, africa and latin america and the whole third world against imperialism. we wish complete success to the visit of our distinguished guests.

now, i propose a toast

to the prosperity of mexico and the well-being of her people,

to the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship of the chinese and mexican peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries,

to the friendship of the peoples of china and latin america and new victories for the cause of unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples against imperialism,

to the health of president luis echeverria and mme echeverria,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from mexico,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Echeverria's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

following is the full text of mexican president echeverria's speech at the banquet given by premier chou en-lai here this evening to welcome president and madame echeverria:

your excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the people's republic of china,
ladies and gentlemen,

circling the world, i have reached china. this is the last stage of a long itinerary. but it is also the first. our steps have brought us here from the west, but our spirit proceeds from the east. china and mexico come together once again across the ocean which is common ground for both of their cultures.

i am most grateful for the warm reception you have given me. as we look at the smiling faces of the children in the streets and plazas and see the colorfulness and grace of their affection, our hearts turn toward our homeland.

mexico is a young nation and an ancient people. our first blood came, many centuries ago, from this region of the world. though infrequent, the contacts between our countries have been meaningful and fruitful.

the galleons of new spain pierced the isolation that from time immemorial had been the fate of single ethnic community. their journeys left a lasting imprint on mexican culture, on the refinement of its arts and customs. although the multinational society begun then was destroyed by imperialism, its reconstruction is possible today.

i bring you a cordial message from the mexican people -- their desire to establish new bonds of brotherhood with this people that has the virtues of an ancient civilization as well as the creative energy of one of the great revolutions of mankind.

in china, we salute a nation that has defended, with incomparable tenacity, the right to live in accordance with its historic conscience. we salute

the example of a community that, from the depths of its being, is endeavoring to bring about a radical transformation of human life.

we understand the significance of that long march that marked the beginnings of the new china. our people, too, has suffered oppression and has travelled a long and arduous road to free itself from colonial dominion and to declare its political and economic sovereignty when faced with aggression.

since gaining our independence, we have made every effort to overcome a past of servitude. the mexican revolution and its institutions are the result of a unique historic process. for this reason, it is easy for us to understand that the special characteristics of the chinese revolution are inseparable from a special culture and a national past.

china and mexico both made a dramatic entry on the twentieth century scene. our rebellion against dictatorship, begun in 1910, coincides with the movement that overthrew the manchu dynasty. since then, and by different methods, both peoples have consolidated, in independence, their respective national states.

mexico undertook to recover its natural resources in the face of the hostility of great powers that banned its access to the league of nations for more than a decade. long years of resistance to foreign pressure and of internal construction led the people's republic of china to regain its legitimate rights in the united nations.

enriched by the experience forged in struggle, our two countries are now preparing to participate in shaping a new international order. we are peoples that have inherited ancient wisdom, that know the worth of biding one's time and recognize the opportunity for combat.

the appearance of the people's republic of china in the foreground of world affairs is an event of historic dimensions. it emerges with the vigor and self-assurance of a state whose strength proceeds from its capacity for human achievement.

this nation has demonstrated its ability to attain enormous power without the need to conquer or exploit other peoples. it is comforting to know that a great power is prepared to renounce traditional power politics, that it allies itself to the weaker nations, and devotes all its energies to the development of its own society.

mexico is a forerunner in the struggles of the nations of the third world. we feel their efforts for liberation as if they were our own. we have unremittingly maintained our position of respect for the self-determination of peoples, for the equality of nations under the law, and for the peaceful solution of their controversies.

we do not accept any form whatsoever of foreign intervention, whether direct or indirect. we combat new attempts to achieve hegemony. we fight for the solidarity of oppressed peoples and for standards of equity and international cooperation that will make autonomy and development feasible.

a new era is unfolding before us. the heroism of the vietnamese people buried the concept of superior military power as a factor of history. just as the postwar period witnessed the disintegration of old empires, the epoch we are entering now will see the end of neo-colonialism and its sequelae.

the accumulation of atomic power places inevitable limits on the use of force. the emergence of new centers of power, the alliance of developing countries, and the growing degree of interdependence call for substantive changes in the structure of international relations.

a new distribution of the world is impossible and at best, could only be ephemeral. the countries of asia, africa, and latin america will no longer consent to becoming battlefields for imperialist wars or fields open for exploitation or subversion.

we declare our right to full participation in decisions that affect us. together, we constitute the key to world stability. unrestricted respect for weak nations and international social justice are conditions for survival.

at this time, we invite the people's republic of china to add the prestige it has won as a peace-loving nation and enemy of colonialism to certain projects that mexico supports and that are of vital interest to the third world.

the moral conscience of humanity repudiates the armament race. our country postulates the need for general and complete disarmament. as a necessary step towards this, it strives for the denuclearization of latin america.

in the joint communique that marked the beginning of our relations, the chinese government maintains that it should be compulsory for the nations that possess nuclear weapons to refrain from using them against the territories protected by the treaty of tlatelolco. we trust that it will shortly subscribe to the corresponding protocol.

the charter of the economic duties and rights of states which mexico proposed at the third meeting of unctad expresses the demands of less-developed peoples. it is not help we want, but fair relations. we seek to reduce dependence and to mitigate the poverty of millions who are the victims of the iniquitous international division of labor imposed by colonialism.

the sympathy shown for this project by the people's republic of china makes us feel certain of its support when the project is debated in the general assembly of the united nations. we also hope for its favorable attitude in the adoption of a new marine code that will set limits to international pillage and guarantee to coastal nations an exclusive zone of exploitation.

my friends:

relations between our nations have begun with exemplary frankness. let us make every effort to make them a model of cooperation among revolutionary countries that have no pretensions to dominion. let us come to know one another better and, of course, let us organize permanent mechanisms of exchange.

we seek a relationship of mutual respect. we do not look upon china as an enormous market, but as a source of liberating experience. we seek a deep-rooted understanding through the multiplication of our economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and human ties.

we consider this country to be one of the main protagonists of contemporary history. we know that, in spite of the distance covered, it is just setting out on its road to the future. we are sure that its enormous spiritual potentiality, together with its pacifist vocation, will leave a deep imprint on this century and those yet to come.

in adding mexico's voice and vote to those in favour of the recognition of the rights of the people's republic of china, we held that its presence in the united nations signified a momentous step toward the realization of the principle of universality.

the modern age is characterized by the expansion of western thought. wars of conquest and the victory of rationalism spread the ideas and customs of the dominant societies throughout the world.

the emergence of the peoples of the third world and their struggle for identity will lead to the flowering of diverse concepts of life in the future. china brings to political pluralism not only a model of development, but also a new vision of the world that broadens the possibilities of culture and of man's work.

although our political systems and our beliefs differ, we share the same fundamental aspirations. our peoples have similar human characteristics and a revolutionary tradition that facilitates dialogue and joint action.

the forces of nature each follow their own course. however, since the beginning of the world, they have

accompanied and complemented one another. that is how the relationship between peoples should be.

friendship is a scarce commodity that more than any other, enriches him who receives it. netzahualcoyotl, the poet-king of the ancient mexicans, compared princes who are friends to precious jade. i do the same.

today, perhaps, is one of those days whose memory will never perish for our nations. i hope it will be. i thank you once again for your affectionate welcome, and express the wish for the lasting brotherhood of china and mexico.

i request you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the continuous prosperity of the great people's republic of china and the prosperity of our relations;

to the health of your leaders and to the constant friendship of the peoples of china and mexico exclamation

Chinese People's Great Leader Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Mexican President Luis Echeverria

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met with mexican president luis echeverria alvarez in his study at chungnanhai here this afternoon.

they had a sincere and friendly conversation in a cordial atmosphere.

chairman mao expressed welcome to president echeverria on his state visit to china and thanked him for bringing the regards of the mexican people to the chinese people. president echeverria said that he was pleased and honoured to make the acquaintance of chairman mao tsetung.

taking part in the meeting on the mexican side were emilio o. rabasa, secretary of foreign affairs, and eugenio anguiano roch, mexican ambassador to china.

present at the meeting were chou en-lai, chinese premier of the state council; wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs; hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese ambassador to mexico; and staff members huang shih-kang and tang wen-sheng.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Echeverria Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

chinese premier chou en-lai and mexican president luis echeverria alverez held talks in a sincere and friendly atmosphere here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the mexican side were secretary of foreign affairs emilio o. rabasa and mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano roch.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; lin ping, a leading member of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese ambassador to mexico, and staff members tao ta-chao, shen yun-ao, huang shih-kang and hu feng-hsien.

Premier Chou En-lai and President Echeverria Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and president luis echeverria alvarez continued talks here this afternoon in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship.

taking part in the talks on the mexican side were emilio o. rabasa, secretary of foreign affairs; eugenio anguiano roch, mexican ambassador to china; and jesus domene, second secretary of the mexican embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, foreign minister; lin ping, a leading member of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese ambassador to mexico; and staff members tao ta-chao, shen yun-ao, huang shih-kang and hu feng-hsien.

Mexican President and Madame Echeverria Visit Rural People's Commune in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez and madame echeverria visited the hunghsing china-korea friendship people's commune on the southern outskirts of peking this morning to the warm welcome of the commune members.

they were accompanied on the trip by teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier and lin chiao-chih, standing committee member of the national people's congress. commune members waved the national flags of mexico and china and beat drums and gongs in high spirits to greet the arrival of president and mme. echeverria and the other distinguished mexican guests. colourfully dressed young girls, garlands in hand, performed national dances.

the mexican guests came to the farm machinery repair plant after being briefed on the commune's production by its revolutionary committee chairman han hsin. the mexican president very happily watched the performance of the rice transplanters made by the workers themselves and encouraged them to continue to work hard for new successes.

strolling through the green wheat fields, the distinguished guests arrived at a stud farm and a dairy farm. madame echeverria had a cordial talk with the women commune members working in the dairy farm. she had photographs taken with them.

in the blooming apple orchard, president and madame echeverria watched commune members sinking a well. 50-metre deep, the well will irrigate nearly 13 hectares. the mexican president spoke highly of the spirit of self-reliance displayed by the commune members.

president and madame echeverria called on commune members' families. li feng-yu, a commune member, and his family warmly welcomed the distinguished guests to their home. president and madame echeverria had a chat with them.

upon departure, president echeverria told chairman han hsin that he wished the commune continued progress and that he would bring back the regards of the commune members to the mexican people.

on their way back to the guesthouse, the mexican guests visited the taojanting swimming pool.

also accompanying president and madame echeverria were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife, and chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife.

madame echeverria, in the company of yu li-chun, wife of vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo, visited the peihai kindergarten this afternoon. in the company of lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, madame echeverria made a trip yesterday afternoon to the peking art handicrafts workshop.

Peking Press Circles Give Reception to Welcome Mexican Newsmen Accompanying President Echeverria

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

press circles in peking, the capital of china, gave a reception here at noon today, warmly welcoming mexican pressmen and personages of mexican press circles accompanying president echeverria to china.

present at the reception were fausto zapata loredo, under-secretary of the presidency; mauro jimenez lazcano, director of diffusion and public relations of the presidency; and friends of the mexican press corps.

also present were rodolfo echeverria zuno, pablo echeverria zuno and benito echeverria zuno, sons of president echeverria, and eduardo rabasa, son of secretary for foreign affairs rabasa.

in his toast, director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih expressed the belief that the current visit of the mexican colleagues will surely make new contributions to the furtherance of the friendship between the people and journalists of the two countries.

in his toast, juan francisco ealy ortiz, president of the daily periodicals association of mexico, expressed the hope that press circles will, through their reports, serve as a bridge strengthening the friendship and ties among the people of the world.

attending the reception were director peng hua and deputy director chang ying of the information department of the foreign ministry, leading member of the "people's daily" chen chun, deputy director of the central broadcasting administrative bureau chin chao, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency teng kang, and leading members of other newspapers in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

"Rodong Sinmun" Delegation of Korea Leaves Chengchow for Changsha

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 19, 1973)

the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", left here for changsha by air this morning in the company of wang yi, a leading member of the "people's daily".

when the delegation arrived here from peking yesterday morning, the korean comrades-in-arms were greeted at the airport by tung chuan-chun, deputy secretary of the honan provincial committee of the communist party of china, and chang yao-tung, head, and yang hsi-miao, deputy head, of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, and leading members of the "honan daily" and other organizations concerned.

also present was wu leng-hsi, a leading member of the "people's daily", now in honan.

while in chengchow, the delegation visited the exhibition on harnessing the yellow river, huayuankou and a pumping station on the outskirts of chengchow.

in the evening, keng chi-chang, secretary of the honan provincial party committee, gave a banquet to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms. comrade keng chi-chang and comrade chong jun gi spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity. they toasted the further strengthening and growth of the militant friendship sealed in blood between the two parties and the two peoples of china and korea.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 20, 1973)

some of the chinese table tennis players who took part in the 32nd world table tennis championships arrived here yesterday for a friendship visit to romania.

the chinese table tennis players led by fu chao-tou were greeted at the airport by paun ion, head of the

international department of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, sever danet, secretary general of the romanian table tennis association, as well as table tennis coaches and players. some teachers and students of the institute of physical culture were also at the airport.

also greeting the chinese table tennis team was chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania.

as the chinese table tennis players entered the hall of the airport, the waiting romanian comrades gave them a warm reception with applause, and bouquets were presented to them by romanian children. the well-known romanian table tennis players maria alexandru, co-holder of the women's doubles title in the 32nd world table tennis championships, and other romanian sportsmen were very glad to see their chinese friends and there were exchanges of best wishes and friendly conversation. then the welcomers and the chinese table tennis team had their photos taken at the airport.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Minister Receives Chinese Agro-Technical Group Leader

(NCNA-English Dakar, Apr. 18, 1973)

adrien senghor, senegalese minister of rural development, received here today ning tzu-ming, leader of the chinese agro-technical group, and had a friendly talk with him.

wang chin-chuan, chinese ambassador to senegal, was present on the occasion.

some members of the chinese agro-technical group arrived here on march 31, and other members on april 15, at the invitation of the government of the republic of senegal.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

sierra leone ambassador to china r.e.k. taylor-smith and madame taylor-smith gave a reception at the embassy this evening to celebrate the aniversary of the founding of the republic of sierra leone.

attending the reception were li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building; yang chieh, minister of communication; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including hsieh hua, hao chung-shih, li ching-chuan, ting hsi-lin, wang lei and ho kung-kai.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of the friendship between the chinese and sierra leone peoples.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Trade Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 20, 1973)

mohamed warsama ali, somali minister of foreign trade, his wife and the somali trade delegation he is leading left here for hangchow by air this afternoon in the company of wang ming-chun, a bureau director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and his wife also left with the delegation.

they were seen off at the airport by chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow

municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments.

vice-chairman chiao lin-yi gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished somali guests yesterday evening.

during their stay in kwangchow, the somali guests visited china's 1973 spring export commodities fair, factories and a rural people's commune.

CHINA AND US

Deputy Chief of Liaison Office of People's Republic of China in US Han Hsu Arrives in Washington

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

deputy chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america han hsu and his party arrived in washington by air yesterday, according to a report from washington.

they were greeted at the airport by marion smoak, acting chief of protocol of the u.s. state department, john holdridge, senior staff member on the national security council of the white house, arthur hummel, acting assistant secretary of state of the u.s. state department in charge of the east asia and pacific affairs, and john thomas, deputy assistant secretary of state in charge of administrative affairs.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

First FRG Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 19, 1973)

rolf pauls, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the federal republic of germany to china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were heinrich rohreke, minister, h.a. steger and ulrich meyer, counsellors, and other officials of the f.r.g. embassy in china.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister; wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

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* NATIONAL *
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WORKER-CADRES

New Worker-Cadres Have Appeared in Great Numbers on the Industrial and Communications Fronts in Shanghai

- Under the guidance of Party organizations at various levels, they are conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line together with the old workers and playing an important role in the three great revolutionary movements

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 22, 1973)

During the storm of big struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, new worker-cadres have appeared in great numbers on the industrial and communications front in Shanghai. Under the guidance of Party organizations at various levels, they are conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line together with the old workers and playing an important role in the three great revolutionary movements.

Of these new worker-cadres, some are old workers with long years of practical experience, but there are also working people belonging to the younger generation. At present more than 40,000 new worker-cadres have already taken up leadership work severally at bureau, company, and factory levels in the municipality, or working in leadership organs at three levels in the municipality. With the infusion of new blood, leading bodies at various levels have become more vigorous and stronger in revolutionary fighting power.

Party organizations at various levels on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai attach great importance to the correct handling of the relations between using and training these new worker-cadres. They not only boldly send the broad masses of cadres to shoulder responsibilities in the front-line of the three great revolutionary movements, but in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Cadres should be educated to have some understanding of Marxism-

Leninism; it would be still better if they understand more," also conscientiously organize them to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and urge them to raise more quickly their level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism and to grow up strongly under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the "9th Congress" of the Party, political schools for workers were set up in Shanghai municipality. In the past three years, already more than 5,000 new worker-cadres have studied works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao in a more systematic manner there by separating themselves from production at different times. At the same time, they have employed the stand, concept and method of Marxism-Leninism to criticize and repudiate the revisionist line, and because of that, deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party and raised the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

On the basis of the demands of the broad masses of worker-cadres, various industrial and communications bureaus as well as trade union organizations at various levels have in succession also operated political schools and reading classes or symposiums for reading works of Marx and Lenin for those partially separated from production for the sake of training and fostering large numbers of leading study hardcore for factories at the basic level. New cadres from leading bodies at various levels have also gone by rotation to "May 7" cadre schools of the municipality and the industrial and communications systems to carry out labor alongside with reading. Trade union organizations of some departmental and basic level units have also specially held political and cultural study classes to help some of the new worker-cadres with lower cultural standard to raise their cultural level, and created conditions for them to study works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao more properly.

Under the guidance and education of the Party, many of the new worker-cadres in Shanghai, after taking up leadership work, read and study conscientiously in struggle, keep improving their working ability, and become a new force in the cadre ranks of the working class playing an important part in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

When the deputy secretary of the Party committee of Shanghai Railway Sub-Bureau was promoted to a leadership post from that of an ordinary worker, he was still not yet 35. At the new work station, by conscientiously studying writings of Marx and Lenin as well as writings of Chairman Mao under the training and education of the Party and practicing diligently, he paid attention to placing himself among the people, maintained and brought into play his vigorous revolutionary spirit, and gradually grew up into a more outstanding leadership cadre. At present, he has taken up leadership work in the municipal industrial and communications department.

The deputy secretary of the Party committee of the No. 17 Shanghai Cotton Textile Mill, a newly promoted cadre, is an old worker with more than 20 years of working experience. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, by overcoming the difficulty of low culture and poor theoretical foundation, he applied himself diligently to the study of works of Marx and Lenin

as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and with reference to actual struggle, criticized deeply idealist transcendentalism and the "theory of genius" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and his ideological progress was very rapid. At present, he is shouldering the burden of leadership work in the whole plant together with the old cadres.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work," the broad masses of new worker-cadres in Shanghai maintain taking part in collective productive labor and strive energetically not to become separated from practice and from the working people, and continue to preserve and make manifest the characteristics of the working people.

A new worker-cadre in the Meilin Canned Food Factory has been through two major surgical operations in succession, and his constitution is very weak. He nevertheless still insists on taking part in whatever labor he is capable of and works for the revolution oblivious of his own health. He is acclaimed by the workers as "A good cadre serving the revolution wholeheartedly, and though suffering from infirmity maintains a strong will power."

The captain of the vessel "Combat No. 1" of the Shanghai Maritime Transportation Bureau was formerly an ordinary worker. After his promotion as a member of the Party committee of the bureau, he perseveres in becoming one with the working people, and is always competing with others for heavy and grimy work. In the summer, he stays in the hot and humid engine room polishing things with the crew members, and in winter, he stays on the chilly deck with the crew members scraping rust and applying paint. The crew members all praise him as "A worker-captain both in word and deed."

The broad masses of old cadres on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai regard helping new cadres as a trust handed them by the Party and the class, and their sacred responsibility. On the one hand, they are modestly learning the strong points of the new worker-cadres, and at the same time, they are constantly using the positive and negative aspects of the lesson of their own experience to enlighten and help them. They are cooperating with one another in work and fighting in concert for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the Party committee of the Shanghai Machine Fittings Industry Company there is a woman committee member in charge of organizational work, who at the beginning was worried about her low cultural level and limited working experience, and was not bold enough in her work. A deputy secretary of the Party committee of this company looked her up many times for talks, encouraged her to read and study seriously and to practice diligently. By constantly making decisions for her and helping her with ideas, he summed up experience in practice together with her and enabled her to raise slowly her level of cognition as well as ability to do actual work and to fulfill better the tasks handed down by the Party.

The secretary of the Party committee of the Shanghai Electric Fan Factory is a young new worker-cadre, and the deputy secretary of the Party committee of this factory is an old cadre. This old cadre, placing the interests of the

Party in the fore, enthusiastically supports the new cadres and encourages him to be daring in his work, and voluntarily acts as his good staff officer. When shortcomings or mistakes appeared in his work, he would voluntarily help him to sum up the lesson of the experience. This new cadre also modestly learn from the old cadre and regularly carries out criticism and self-criticism together with him. With the pace set by them, the whole plant became united as one from top to bottom, revolution and production is carried out with vigor, and for successive years, the production target for the state is over-fulfilled.

Under the leadership of the Party, trade union organizations at various levels on the industrial and communications fronts in Shanghai are actively bringing their parts into play in the direction of training, educating and sending out new worker-cadres. The trade union organization of the Shanghai Hsinfeng T'ungwang Paper Manufacturing Plant attaches great attention to the inspection and training of activists in actual struggle, and voluntarily recommends and sends out new cadres to the Party branch of the plant. At present, among the 39 cadres in leading bodies of Party organizations at the two levels of workshop and plant, some 30 are new worker-cadres, of whom 20 are in charge of key leadership work. Apart from them, six new worker-cadres have in succession been sent out to departments of the municipality or other plants.

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Over 20,000 Worker-Cadres Growing Up Rapidly in Peking Municipality

- These worker-cadres are playing an active part in socialist revolution and construction

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 20, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Peking, April 21, 1973) Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, over 20,000 worker-cadres have appeared in Peking municipality. Trained and educated by Party organizations at various levels, these worker-cadres set a strict demand on themselves in accordance with the five criteria for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat laid down by Chairman Mao, implementing conscientiously the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, and playing an active part in socialist revolution and construction.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party organizations at various levels in Peking municipality paid a great deal of attention to the training of outstanding workers in a planned manner with a view to promoting them as cadres. At present, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee and Party committees of various ch'ü, hsien, mines and enterprises have universally promoted a number of workers to take charge of leadership work at various levels. These worker-cadres are mostly old workers with years of production experience, but quite a number are outstanding young workers who have been through several years of tempering in manual labor.

A common feature among these worker-cadres of Peking municipality is their profound proletarian feeling toward the Party and Chairman Mao, and their higher awareness of class struggle and line struggle. In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, by conscientiously studying works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao and setting the pace in criticizing the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they energetically raise their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and strengthen their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Wang Chien-ming, member of the CCP Peking Municipal Committee, is a construction worker for the municipal government. In the early part of this year, he was transferred to a leadership post in the Peking Municipal Construction Bureau. For the sake of tempering his ability to work independently, the Party organization decided to let him take charge of directing an important road repairing project in an important section of the city. By organizing the responsible comrades in the command post of the project to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," he mobilized everybody, under the condition of heavy work and a tight schedule, to maintain grasping firmly and properly this matter of first importance--the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work.

Under the leadership of the Party organization, the cadres and workers at the work site criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in

attempting to subvert the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, further provoke their activism, and enable the progress of the whole road repairing project to be greatly accelerated against the original target.

After taking up leadership work, these workers who came from the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles, by insisting on going deep into the basic level for investigation and study, have enabled various work to be carried out in a solid and down-to-earth manner.

Lo Shu-chen, a standing member of the Party committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the municipal postal bureau, is a fine post-woman and an advanced national production worker. For more than 20 years, with the spirit of a high degree of responsibility for revolutionary work she has scored outstanding achievements at an ordinary post. Since taking up leadership work, she maintains applying herself diligently to reading the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, goes regularly with veteran cadres deep into the basic level to settle down at selected points, and by carrying out line education on the young postmen and also going together with them to deliver the mail, helps them to grasp the law governing mail delivery and establishing the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly.

Not long after becoming the secretary of the League committee of the Peking Railway Sub-Bureau, Liu Hung, a young woman conductor, immediately went with other comrades to settle down at a point in the Kuanganmen Station for investigation, and studied the problem of how to develop in-depth education in ideology and political line for League members and other young people. By means of carrying out investigation together with comrades of the League committee of the station, she acquainted herself with the pressing need of many young workers for the League organization to help them with arranging their spare-time life properly. Some of the sections have also set up spare-time study groups on their own initiative.

On the basis of the demand of League members and young people, Liu Hung and the League committee of the station operated a "May 7" spare-time school under the leadership and with the support of the Party committee of the station. Taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work as the guideline, the spare-time school organized the young people to make use of their spare time to study politics, technology, military affairs and culture, and to develop healthy cultural and sport activities welcomed by the League members and young people. Again with the other comrades Liu Hung also helped the League committee of the station to sum up the experience and introduced it at an enlarged meeting of the League committee of the sub-bureau. In the course of practice, Liu Hung also improved his political consciousness and accumulated experience in carrying out League committee work well.

After their promotion to leadership posts, many of the worker-cadres still appear in the role of ordinary workers, and by going regularly deep into the workshops and sections for participation in productive labor, forge close

ties with the masses, and in spite of the change in their station of work, have succeeded in preserving the character of the working people in themselves.

After becoming the deputy secretary of the Party committee of the mine, Li Kuang, a miner of Ch'engtzu Coal Mine under the Peking Mining Administrative Bureau, still persevere in working with the pneumatic drill in blasting holes and wielding a steel shovel digging for coal alongside with the other workers. One day, in the early part of this year, a large wheel of the No. 2 incline shaft of this mine went out of order, and coal transportation was affected. When Li Kuang learned of that, he immediately hurried to the scene with another Party committee member. Strapping a safety belt on his waist, he braved a strong northwest wind of the sixth to seventh grade and rapidly scaled to the top of the large wheel more than a dozen meters high to direct the workers in emergency repair. He neither took time out for food nor rest, but continued working for more than ten hours till right past 2 o'clock in the morning before finishing repairs on the wheel. The workers said with emotion, "With this kind of good cadre, we feel happy from the bottom of our heart!"

* * *

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A Song of Victory Dedicated to Time

- An account of events that took place beside the furnaces in the No. 1 Steel Refining Plant of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 21, 1973)

At a time when the people of the whole country are in high spirits and going all out to quicken the tempo of socialist construction, we come to the No. 1 steel refining plant of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company. The moment we come to the entrance of this plant, we feel the pulse of time and the urge to seize every second and to work at high speed. At the huge furnaces, sparks of molten steel fly in all directions and blazing flames dance up and down; the fast rotating feeding-machines are briskly loading the furnaces with materials; the aerial tubs shoot overhead, busily carrying molten iron in double-quick time. Beside the furnaces, the workers are in high spirits and are intent on their work, shedding sweat and brandishing their shovels. In the glow of the fire, the score board on the wall indicates the marks won in the fight beside the furnaces.

Refine Steel at High Speed, So As To Save Time!

In the evening, standing in the red glow beside the No. 3 open-hearth furnace, P'ang San-huo, old leader of the steel refining squad, was observing the change of temperature of the furnace and thought to himself: "Steel is needed for supporting agriculture, developing industry, and strengthening national defense. Is it possible to shorten the time of refining?" He called all comrades of the squad to the side of the furnace and said:

"Comrades, let's think about this problem. What about producing another heat before going off duty?"

"Possible! We want to create a new record!"

"But," some people reminded the old squad leader, "Time available is too short!"

P'ang San-huo cast a glance at the electric clock on the wall. The time was 1853 hours. There was only five hours seven minutes left before they were to go off duty. Without the slightest hesitation, he said:

"Time is short. But to make revolution, we must work against time! What can we do if we fear that we have not enough time?"

"Right!" Comrades of the whole squad agreed to the old squad leader's opinion. They started an intense fight to win steel. The furnace door was raised and the huge feeding machine cut through the raging fire, pouring tub-loads of raw materials into the belly of the furnace. Immediately after that,

burning the materials, holding the molten iron....every process of work was carried out at the highest speed.

However, an unexpected result was reported after a specimen test: Carbon content in the steel was 1.08 percent, far above the specified upper limit of 0.37 percent. "What should be done?" The workers looked with anxiety at the old squad leader.

Looking through the peeping hole on the furnace door for a while, P'ang San-huo said calmly: "Add iron ore to reduce carbon!" But the feeding machine was at that moment loading materials into the No. 1 furnace so it could not be spared to take care of the No. 3 furnace. The youngsters were deeply worried and did not know what to do.

"Add iron ore by hand!" P'ang San-huo made this decision at once. The first one took a full shovel-load of iron ore and dashed toward the furnace door. Others followed closely and came forward with their shovels.

When the furnace door was opened, tongues of flame shot right out of the furnace and waves of heat lapped upon the workers. Holding their shovels loaded with iron ore, and setting their teeth firmly on the towels which were wound around their necks,the workers dashed one after another to the furnace door, quickly hurled the iron ore into the furnace, then swiftly raised their left arms to cover their faces and quickly retreated.

A communist and the second assistant responsible for controlling furnace temperature, Yang T'ieh-kang saw that the old squad leader had his working clothes wet with sweat but continued to perspire profusely. He wanted to lower the furnace temperature a bit so that all might work in safety. Taking a firm hold of the valve of the oil inlet with both hands, he asked for the opinion of the squad leader.

"Steel refining is important. Continue to raise furnace temperature!" was the squad leader's firm order. "Time means steel. Quick!" Thus saying, he dashed time and again to the furnace door.

The furnace temperature rose further, the molten iron seethed violently, and carbon content was reduced quickly.

"Carbon, 36 parts. Other chemical elements are all up to the specified standard!"

Hearing that the carbon content had already dropped to 0.36 percent, the old squad leader immediately gave an order: 'Bring out the steel!"

"Clang! Clang!..." At the sound of the bell, molten steel flowed out of the furnace like two silvery dragons and poured straight into the huge receptacle for holding molten steel. At that moment, the clock told the time of 2357 hours. This squad created the new record of producing one heat of steel in five hours four minutes.

After that, experience of fast refining of steel was popularized throughout the plant. In 1972, shortening of time for refining steel alone brought about an increased output of more than 9,500 tons of steel for the state.

All Work with Concerted Effort, So As To Race Against Time!

The duty roster room for the open-hearth furnaces was filled with enthusiasm. Chang Chieh, leader of the shift on duty, was briefing the leaders of all production squads:

"Today we must try to produce 10 heats of steel, so as to produce 1,000 tons of steel in a day...." Instantly, the whole room was in a roar like boiling water.

Some people said: "Why talk about 'trying'? We are determined to produce ten heats of steel!"

Others said: "We undertake to break the record of 1,000 tons!"

"Easy, easy. Let me finish what I want to say!" The leader of the shift cried out at the top of his voice, which rose above the workers' clamor. He continued: "Today, a greater part of the molten iron produced by our blast furnaces has to be supplied to other steel works, and we chiefly have to use cold material, which takes more time for loading. This is the first point. Secondly, we don't have enough big receptacles for holding the molten iron today. Where should we put the molten iron?" These words seemed to have cooled down the air in the room.

Very soon, the leader of the raw material squad, the leader of the cast steel squad, the leader of the ingot mold squad and the leader of the electrical and mechanical squad unanimously expressed their firm determination to overcome all difficulties to meet the needs of steel refining.

What should be done when there were not enough huge receptacles for holding molten steel? Load the molten steel into the receptacle while it is still hot!

A communist, Wu Wei wrapped up his head with a wet towel, only showing his two eyes. He jumped into the huge receptacle which had not yet cooled down, and started wiping away the slag in it. One minute, two minutes, three minutes...

"Old Wu, come out quickly!"

The workers took turns to jump into the receptacle. It formerly took two hours to clean such a huge receptacle. This time, it took only 20 minutes.

What should be done if more time was required for loading raw material? Load it in double-quick time!

It was too late to put up an aerial tub for loading. The workers, using shovels and working with their hands, moved the several hundreds of tons of scrap steel, pig iron, ore and alloy metal to beside the furnace on time. The operator of the feeding machine practiced quick loading of material in high temperature. Like a gun-barrel, the poker went in and out in the midst of flames and sparks, pushing one tub-load of raw material after another into the furnace, thereby greatly shortening the time for loading the material for one heat of steel.

All workers had been aroused into action. Everyone of them seized every bit of time and worked against time. The testers took samples from the furnace, the medical workers rendered medical service to the workshop, and cooks delivered bowls of hot food with rice to the hands of the steel refining workers....

All worked with their utmost effort and various sides formed one and worked in coordination. Eventually, they produced ten heats of steel in one day, breaking the record of daily output of 1,000 tons.

Strictly Guarantee Quality, So As To Gain Time!

Early one morning, the No. 1 open-hearth furnace quickly yielded one heat of steel. But because the temperature of the molten steel was too low, it was impossible to cast steel according to specifications. This heat of high-temperature alloy steel became ordinary carbon steel. We wanted to do the work quickly but turned out to be slow--resulting in waste of manpower and material and also waste of time.

"Correct! Quality also has the time factor!" We linked quality with time. The old workers said: "In our opinion, we have failed to acquire all-round understanding of the spirit of the general line. We have not produced greater, faster and more economical results while doing our work well." The young workers said: "Yes! Doing the work fast and doing it well are two things linked together. We only put stress on doing it fast and make no effort to do it well. As a result, we do the work slowly!"

Striking the iron while it is hot, squad leader Hao Fu-hsi told about the two cogwheels which he saw at an exhibition of products: One was used for only one month and discarded because of its poor steel quality; the other has been used for two years and one month and is still being used.

"What is shown by the comparison between these two cogwheels?" Hao Fu-hsi said meaningfully: "This shows that without quality there cannot be quantity; without better and more economical results, we cannot speak of greater and faster results!"

After that, comrades of the squad under Hao Fu-hsi's leadership worked meticulously, strictly paid attention to quality, tried to do their work fast while doing it well, and squeezed out time for improving the quality of their products.

High-speed refining of another heat of steel was under way. When the comrades of the squad under Hao Fu-hsi's leadership had taken over the shift, they were in time to yield steel, advancing the scheduled time by 25 minutes.

Hao Fu-hsi coldly observed the bubbling molten iron in the furnace. Taking a steel ladle in one hand, he quickly took out a ladleful of the molten steel and dashed to the laboratory.

"Phosphorus, 57 parts!" He held his breath in disappointment upon seeing the figure written on the report on the result of the test--more than 45 parts of phosphorus in the steel would impair quality of the steel.

Now, other contents were up to the required standard, and steel had been refined. If phosphorus was to be removed from the steel, it was necessary to raise the temperature and to add iron ore, which meant doing the refining almost once again and which needed much time. What should be done?

"Quality comes first. Let us do it over again!"

Then, all plunged into the intense fight for insuring quality. They started again to raise temperature and add ore, to wipe out slag and eliminate phosphorus. The bell sounded for the yield of a second heat of steel, and the time for refining this heat of steel was extended by 70 minutes. Quality of steel was 100 percent.

They had spent a few dozen minutes of time in extra. But, actually they gained a few hours. Nay, they gained more than two years' time, the period of time for which the fine-quality cogwheel could be used.

Fully Tap Potentials, So As To Squeeze Time!

In early 1972, the plan of steel output assigned by the state to the No. 1 steel refining plant increased by 14 percent as compared with that in 1971. That was to say, this plant had to find 51 days' time, in addition to the 365 days of a year.

Fifty-one days is not at all a simple figure to steel refining which had to seize every second of time! Time cannot be reversed. Where can we get extra time?

In a meeting of this plant to discuss this plan, some people suggested demanding new equipment from the department concerned. Others suggested asking for more manpower from the authority of this company. Still others suggested asking the higher level to cut the tasks.....

"No!" Hsueh Chin-shan, a standing committee member of the Party committee and a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of this plant who was formerly an old steel refining worker, said: "We should ask for neither equipment nor manpower. We must accomplish this year's tasks!"

"Where can we find 51 days' time?"

"Tap potentials! Enlarge in-put of the open-hearth furnace and raise its output." Hsueh Chin-shan said as if he had a ready plan in mind.

Most of the open-hearth furnaces used in this plant were old equipment which had been in use since the 1930's. After the liberation, the capacity of these furnaces had been enlarged thrice and the output increased by three times. Now, if the in-put was to be enlarged, could the furnace hold it? Could the receptacle hold the molten steel produced? Could the aerial tub carry such a heavy load? A series of point-blank questions were raised at the meeting. The comrades were both cheered and worried. Party committee secretary Wang T'ien-k'un suggested handing this problem over to the masses.

That day, the whole steel refining plant was like a furnace with simmering molten steel. More than 1,000 people warmly discussed the problem "enlarge the in-put of the open-hearth furnace." The steel refining workers drew a big illustration of a furnace on a steel plate on the platform. They calculated the capacity of the furnace and studied how to load material, how to discharge slag and how to control the chemical elements; the workers operating the aerial tubs inspected the devices strictly, tightening every screw and testing every cable until they were entirely up to the required standard; the steel casting workers ingeniously welded an "apron" of 300 millimeters wide to the brim of the receptacle which was used for holding molten steel, so as to increase its capacity. Thus the problem of enlarging in-put of the open-hearth furnace was solved.

The masses were relied on to draw a conclusion and to conduct a test.

To win time for accomplishing the plan, Hsueh Chin-shan gave up his rest hours and worked continuously for more than 20 hours and with consecutive shifts despite the intense heat. He joined the workers in loading the furnaces with raw material by means of shovels, repairing the furnaces, discharging the slag from the furnace, and casting the molten steel. At a long whistle, the steel-casting truck dashed out of the workshop and sped for the rolled steel plant. The experiment was declared a success. Hsueh Chin-shan's stern face showed a smile of victory which was won after arduous battle.

At the year end, without acquiring an additional set of equipment and recruiting an additional laborer, this plant overfulfilled the state's production plant by 4 percent and by 11 days ahead of schedule, and yet its steel output in 1971 increased not by 14 percent but by 18.6 percent. That was to say, it adopted the method of tapping potentials to find 68 days' time in addition to the 365 days of the year.

It was in this way that the steel refining workers of Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company developed their sky-rocketing vigor and tapped the inexhaustible potentials within a limited period of time to make ever greater contributions toward building socialism.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao reporter

* * *

Make All-Out Efforts, Work at High Speed

by

Kung-yeh P'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 21, 1973)

The touching deeds of the broad masses of workers of the No. 1 Steel Refining Plant under Taiyuan Iron and Steel Company who seize every second of time in refining steel are a song of victory dedicated to time, a song of victory dedicated to the arduous efforts made, and a song of victory of the high-speed building of socialism.

To induce a basic change as quickly as possible in our country's backwardness and to achieve as quickly as possible modernization in industry, agriculture, national defense, sciences and technology, we must carry out construction at high speed!

To enable our country's economy and sciences and technology to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level in the near future, we also must carry out construction at high speed!

For this reason, the question of speed is not a question of minor importance but a major question of whether or not we can firmly implement the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" charted by Chairman Mao.

In the last analysis, to go all out means to exert our utmost efforts to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism; to aim high means to do our utmost to attain the high aim of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. As long as the whole Party and the people of the whole country stand up to fight vigorously, the building of socialism will be carried out at a high speed.

We have already accumulated experience of construction for the past two decades and more and laid a quite strong material foundation for quickening the speed of construction. Particularly after receiving tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people have still higher consciousness of the line and are working with still greater revolutionary drive. This shows that it is not only necessary but also possible to build socialism at a still higher speed. "The great proletarian cultural revolution is a strong motive force in developing productive forces in the Chinese society." The great development of production and construction in these few years has entirely borne out this statement.

Everybody has the responsibility to quicken the speed of socialist construction. Workers and staff members, especially the leaders, of an enterprise should have regard for time of a high degree and have a strong concept of speed. They should--in the course of labor and work--develop the militant style

of acting in a sweeping manner and seizing every bit of time, overcome the inert style of acting slowly and dawdling away the time, make full use of the limited amount of time available and make still greater contributions toward quickening the speed of construction!

The state plan is a plan of building socialism at a high speed which is drawn on the basis of the objective and the subjective conditions. Holding ourselves responsible for the state plan means holding ourselves responsible for the high-speed construction of socialism. Therefore, we also should have a strong concept of accomplishing the state plan and of doing our utmost to surpass the plan. If we only try to squeeze time and work at high speed by all possible means, it will be entirely possible for us to achieve this end.

The current situation is excellent and urges us to advance. All people who consciously take part in the socialist construction should pluck up their revolutionary spirit, work with their utmost revolutionary drive and push our country's socialist construction to develop at a still higher speed!

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Interview with Central China Provincial Leader on Rapidly Developing Agriculture

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 21, 1973)

through the correct handling of the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and by bringing the superiority of the socialist economy into full play, the once seriously food-deficient central china province of honan has achieved a grain surplus and developed the light and heavy industries fairly quickly. this was stated by a leading cadre recently.

the province, situated in the lower reaches of the unruly yellow river, was hit by frequent droughts, floods and locust pests before liberation in 1949. people died of starvation by the thousand almost every year and by tens of thousands in a famine.

since the founding of the people's republic, grain production has risen steadily, first through the agricultural cooperation movement and later the people's communes. between 1949 and 1969, the best annual grain harvest reached 13.5 million tons. however, more often than not, the province still had to get grain from other parts of the country to meet its needs.

but things began to change markedly after 1969. the province harvested 15 million tons of grain in 1970 and 16 million tons in the following year. last year, a harvest of over 16.5 million tons was achieved, despite serious natural adversities. honan is now more than self-sufficient in grain.

the provincial leader said: "agriculture in our province has been growing fairly quickly because we have done our work in line with the general principle formulated by our great leader chairman mao of 'taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor' in developing the national economy.

"no matter whether you want to develop industry and commerce, or culture and education, you must solve the problem of feeding the population first.

"we on the provincial party committee and revolutionary committee studied chairman mao's teachings on correctly handling the relationship between agriculture and industry in the light of the concrete conditions in our province. we gained a deeper understanding of the importance of agriculture as the foundation of the national economy and the necessity giving of priority to the growth of agriculture, to bring about a fundamental change in the

farming conditions and to make industry support agriculture," he said.

since the greater part of the province's farmland was constantly threatened by either drought or waterlogging and salinity, the provincial leadership organized the people to build a number of water control projects after liberation. that brought over one-sixth of the land under irrigation. "but this was not enough and agriculture remained largely dependent on favourable weather," the leading cadre said. so attention was first and foremost centred on irrigation and drainage. industry was geared to agriculture in this respect.

the provincial leader pointed out that state allocations of material and funds to a province are limited, and a hundred and one fields need to progress. in order to concentrate its efforts, the province decides to use the greater part of the state allocations for agriculture and industries that serve it.

the province launched a mass drive in 1968 for the building of water control projects. meanwhile an overall plan was mapped out to develop local industry that would help agriculture deal with irrigation, drainage and fertilizer.

"we built whatever industry the development of agriculture required. we made industry support agriculture."

that year millions of commune members turned out to build irrigation and drainage projects in the hills and on the plains. construction needed large quantities of cement, so the provincial leadership developed the cement industry. when the communes needed drilling equipment to sink wells, industrial departments increased the output of drilling machines, diesel engines and pumps. the farm machinery industry needed more steel, so a number of iron and steel works were put up. when the growing steel and fertilizer industries needed more fuel, more coal mines and power plants were opened. after more irrigation and drainage projects were built, attention was gradually shifted to fertilizer, and small chemical fertilizer plants sprang up. "this is how our local industry grows," the leading cadre stressed.

the province's agriculture in recent years received 5,000 sets of well-sinking equipment and nearly three million tons of cement. this enabled the province to build more than 2,000 reservoirs, 14,000 irrigation canals and ditches, and 300,000 pump-wells. the irrigated acreage has more than doubled since 1970. local industry has also provided large numbers of earth movers and means of transportation, which help improve drainage of farmland. waterlogging and salinity are now virtually under control on 80 per cent of the province's low-lying fields.

the province has built 160 small chemical fertilizer plants since 1970. they produced more than one million tons of fertilizer last year, twice as much as the amount allocated to the province by the state.

with better irrigation and drainage facilities and more chemical fertilizer, the province's agriculture has produced more grain, cotton, tobacco, tussah silk cocoons and other industrial crops. this, plus the increased diversification of commune economy, has provided more raw material for the textile, cigarette, paper, wine and other light industries.

"our growing light industry has been an important source of funds for investment in heavy industry while providing the population with a growing amount of consumer goods," the leading cadre added.

"our practice in the past few years has fully shown that in supporting agriculture, industry promotes both its own growth and farm output." he cited the following figures: there was only one medium-sized iron and steel works in the province in 1965, and there are 50 more small iron and steel plants now. output of pig iron has grown a dozenfold and steel 2.7-fold. gross output of local industry has more than doubled.

"what is most striking about the tempo of our province's industrial level is the growth of industrial capacity," he emphasized. once an industrially backward province, honan can now make complete sets of equipment for mines having an annual output of 100,000 tons of pig iron, or 150,000 tons of coal, and plants producing 30,000 tons of cement or 5,000 tons of synthetic ammonia. it can also manufacture ball bearings meters and instruments, large grinding and planing machines.

to achieve the correct relations, overall planning must be done in the light of the whole province's resources and manpower. the scale of local industry must conform to the level of agricultural growth to ensure sufficient manpower for agriculture.

SILK CENTER

East China Silk Center Expands Production

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 21, 1973)

china's important silk centre of hangchow last year produced eight times as much raw silk as in 1949, the year of liberation. output of silk fabrics rose more than sevenfold and the number of varieties and designs increased from a few dozen to over 5,000.

this east china city now produces not only silk, brocade, crepe, georgette, taffeta and other textiles of pure silk but also mixed fabrics of silk and synthetic fibre.

one of the new products is printed silk with the same shades of colour and lustre on both sides. brocade woven of silk and tinselled thread gleaming with golden and silvery hues is being produced in a greater variety of designs. more colourful tapestry designs showing human figures, animals or landscape of china's famous scenic spots have been turned out. the tapestry designs blend the characteristics of traditional chinese and western painting.

scenic hangchow is capital of chekiang province, china's leading silk producer. its silk textiles became renowned in china and abroad as early as in the tang dynasty (618 a.d.-907 a.d.). yet mulberry growing and the silk industry declined under the kuomintang rule owing to plunder by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism.

the 1,300 small silk mills and workshops in the city were merged into 22 big mills after liberation. the workers have made nearly a thousand technical innovations to mechanize silk reeling, weaving and other processes.

one of the biggest of its kind in hangchow, the 61-year-old hsiangyang silk mill had only 200 workers and 90 hand-operated or pedalled machines before liberation. today it has 2,100 workers and 600 power looms. output of silk fabrics is 160 times higher.

workers at the mill have designed and made a warping machine that raises efficiency 15 fold. warping used to be done by hand and the workers had to walk to and fro, each covering several kilometres per day.

many new silk mills were built after liberation. the hangchow silk weaving, dyeing and printing mill has a production capacity equivalent to the city's total at the time of liberation.

IRRIGATION

Mass Campaign to Sink Wells in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

fourteen provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in northern china opened around 184,000 new pump wells between october of last year and the end of march this year.

people's communes sank the wells as part of the mass campaign for a good harvest this year. the wells have improved or brought irrigation to 312,000 hectares of farmland.

the cadres and commune members in northern china summed up their experience in combating the severest drought in many decades last year and still achieving good harvest. they planned to extend the area that gives high, stable yields irrespective of drought and heavy rains by tapping both river and underground water.

the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in northern china provided big quantities of pumps and other equipment for the well-sinking campaign.

in hopei province, 42,000 pumps have been installed at new wells in the past five months.

leading cadres at various levels went to the countryside to direct the work while participating in physical labour.

more than 1,000 pump wells were dug last winter and this spring around chinchou city in liaoning province.

pump wells were also sunk in hilly and mountainous areas of ningsia and northern shensi province, where the terrain makes such work difficult. people are busy surveying water resources and tapping ground water and digging pump and artesian wells in the light of local conditions.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", various trades have produced and rushed equipment and materials to building sites in rural areas.

in peking, more than two hundred factories made equipment for pump wells. the peking electrical machinery plant turned out motors with a total capacity of 8,000 kilowatts in the first quarter of this year, fulfilling 80 per cent of the annual plan. the geological bureau in hopei province has sent a prospecting team to the countryside to find underground water sources for the communes and teach commune peasants to do so with advanced ways.

working together with the peasants, the well-drilling team in tunghsien county on the outskirts of peking adopted a new method which speeded up well sinking and is more economical. the team's drilling footage per month reached more than 1,000 metres.

the state had this year allocated more than 28,000 tons of rolled steel, lorries and air-compressors for well sinking in northern china. china produced 61 per cent more diesel engines and 30 per cent more pumps for agriculture in the first quarter of this year than in the same period of 1972.

factories in shanghai, honan and kiangsu have sent technicians to kansu, ningsia and chinghai to pass on technical know-how and help local factories improve the production and quality of diesel engines.

PUMPING STATIONS

More Pumping Stations in Northwest China's Hui Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Apr. 21, 1973)

one-third of the irrigated area in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region is served by pump wells or pumping stations.

the number of pumping stations has increased three fold during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they bring over 78,000 hectares under irrigation.

the northern plain of ningsia, which was irrigated by the yellow river over 2,000 years ago, was scourged by waterlogging and salinity under the rule of the exploiting classes which paid no attention to water conservancy construction. irrigated area dwindled. the hilly regions in the south have little rainful and crop yield was very low.

efforts have been made since liberation to promote irrigation and water conservation in a planned way. irrigation works have been built in great numbers during the cultural revolution since 1966.

the eight hilly counties in the south that had little irrigation facilities before have added more than 600 pump wells. irrigated area was enlarged by 16,000 hectares in 1972 over 1965.

relying on the efforts of the communes, taole county on the edge of a desert has put up over 70 kilometres of high-tension power transmission lines and built eight pumping stations to increase the irrigated acreage 14 times over that before liberation. grain yield is now 26 times that in the early post-liberation period.

fiftysix small and medium-sized electric pumping stations have been set up in three northern counties since 1966, turning large tracts of dry land into irrigated fields. salinity has been brought under control in many places.

the yiker people's commune of ahtso banner (county) in depth of the tengri desert has been sinking wells every winter since 1970. stone was carried from several hundred kilometres away. by 1972, 12 pump wells had been put into use.

seventyfive per cent of the production brigades in the areas under powered irrigation have topped the grain yield target of three tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

New Austrian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

franz helmut leitner, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of austria to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

BANK OF CHINA DELEGATION

Delegation of Bank of China and of People's Insurance Company of China Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

a delegation of the bank of china and the people's insurance company of china left here by air today for friendly visits to albania, algeria, lebanon and britain. head of the delegation is keng tao-ming, deputy general manager of the bank of china and general manager of the people's insurance company of china.

present at the airport were leading members of departments concerned chiao pei-hsin, tsui ping and sung kuo-hua. on hand were also albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo, fatbardh dedja, third secretary of the albanian embassy here; and mohieddin abed, counsellor, and ahmed dekhili, first secretary, of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Holds Talks with Belgian Secretary of State for Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo held talks here this evening with the government delegation of the kingdom of belgium led by andre kempinaire, secretary of state for foreign trade, and gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation.

present at the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including cheng tuo-pin, yen ju-tai and kao li-hsing.

jacques groothaert, belgian ambassador to china, and patrick nothomb, counsellor of the belgian embassy in peking, were also present.

Government Delegation of Kingdom of Belgium Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

the government delegation of the kingdom of belgium led by andre kempinaire, secretary of state for foreign trade, left here for kwangchow by air today to visit china's export commodities fair before leaving for home.

the delegation is being accompanied by yen ju-tai, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in belgium.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and li lien-pi, chinese ambassador to belgium.

also present were belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert and belgian embassy officials.

while in peking, the delegation visited a rural people's commune and the great wall.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Sino-Bulgarian Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation Extended

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, and luben stoyanov, bulgarian ambassador to china, exchanged notes on behalf of their respective governments here yesterday to confirm the extension of the sino-bulgarian agreement on scientific and technical cooperation signed on march 23, 1955.

vice-minister yu chan gave a banquet for ambassador stoyanov this evening. present were simeon dimitrov, counsellor, and a. borisov, commercial counsellor, of the bulgarian embassy. also present were wang ming-hsiu and chen chen-chi, leading members of departments of the chinese foreign ministry and the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

Visiting Group of Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce to China's Export Commodities Fair Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

the visiting group of the bulgarian chamber of commerce left here for home by air this afternoon after attending china's 1973 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow. the group with rangel milev, deputy general manager of the bulgarian import corporation of industrial raw materials, as its leader, had come to china upon the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present at the airport to see it off were leading members of departments concerned wang ju-kun and chao chih-chien.

on hand was also a. borisov, member of the group and commercial counsellor of the bulgarian embassy in peking.

hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the host council, met and feted the bulgarian guests. while in peking, the group had discussions with china's import and export corporations and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Patriotic Officer So Photra Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

cambodian patriotic officer so photra who bombed the puppet presidential palace of the traitorous phnompenh clique on march 17, 1973, arrived here from kwangchow by special plane this afternoon.

after the bombing, so photra flew to the liberated zone, and then to china's hainan island. later, he arrived in kwangchow for a rest and visit.

so photra was greeted at peking airport by general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the peking committee of the national united front of cambodia; sarin chhak, chea san, huot sambath and thiounn prasith, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c.; vice-minister van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy and her husband; cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun; and many cambodian friends in peking.

present at the airport were liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, of the chinese foreign ministry; kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodian; yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence; chang chung, leading member of a department of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army; as well as representatives of p.l.a. pilots.

after so photra alighted from the plane, the welcomers warmly shook hands with and embraced him.

so photra gave a press conference at the airport for chinese and foreign newsmen and issued a written statement about his decision to join the national united front of cambodia.

he cited many facts to expose the monstrous crimes committed by the traitorous lon nol clique against the people, the intensified indiscriminate bombing of the liberated zones of cambodia by u.s. imperialism and its aid to the lon nol clique. the statement pointed out that the traitorous clique, being rotton to the core, resorted to despicable means to cover up the truth and deceive public opinion at home and abroad in an attempt to save itself from ignominious defeat.

so photra urged members of the puppet air force to direct their planes against the handful of traitors whose chieftain

is lon nol, to bomb them to pieces. he said: "all these fascist bandits deserve this treatment. the people's armed forces of national liberation are ready to give you the warmest welcome. awakening and taking up arms to destroy the traitors in due time is a most honorable patriotic act."

the statement said: "officers, petty officers and soldiers of the three corps of the traitorous army, you should rapidly make the decision to quit the traitors and go to the liberated zones where happiness, justice and true democracy prevail. you should join forces with the people's armed forces of national liberation to fight and wipe out the enemy in the near future." "you must realize that in all wars, a tiny army of mercenaries can never conquer the patriotic forces which enjoy popular support."

so photra declared: "i shall fight resolutely, with all my physical and moral strength, and even sacrifice my life for the liberation of the country and the people, in order to restore the independence, peace and neutrality of cambodia under the leadership of the n.u.f.c. headed by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the r.g.n.u.c., the sole, legal and legitimate government, with samdech penn nouth as prime minister."

the statement said that despite the most savage aggression and the fiercest bombing by the u.s. imperialists, the heroic cambodian people were determined to carry on their war of resistance for national salvation till total victory.

mr. pen sophan, representative of the information ministry of the r.g.n.u.c., and sun hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy in cambodia, who had made a special trip to kwangchow to greet so photra, returned here aboard the same plane.

general duong sam ol gave a banquet in honour of so photra in the hall of the r.g.n.u.c. here this evening. end

Cambodian Patriotic Officer Who Bombed Phnompenh Arrives at Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

the prime minister's office of the royal government of national union of cambodia announced today that the cambodian patriotic officer so photra who bombed the puppet presidential palace in phnompenh has crossed over to the national united front of cambodia and arrived at peking today. the announcement was made in a communique which reads:

the prime minister's office of the r.g.n.u.c. is happy to announce that the patriotic aviator-officer

so photra has crossed over to the n.u.f.c. and arrived at peking on april 20, 1973.

it is recalled that on march 17, 1973, mr. so photra, who deeply hated the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique and their masters, the u.s. imperialists, bombed the chamcar mon palace where the chieftain of the phnompenh traitors lived. by this brilliant deed, the patriotic pilot has dealt a heavy blow at the phnompenh clique of traitors and their u.s. masters who are on the verge of complete collapse as a result of the victorious powerful offensives of the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces during this dry season and as a result of the valiant patriotic struggle waged by the population of phnompenh under the leadership of the n.u.f.c. after accomplishing his brave patriotic act, mr. so photra in his plane headed for the liberated zone and continued to fly to the people's republic of china.

the population of the areas temporarily controlled by the enemy, the soldiers and officers of the puppet army who have an implacable hatred for the regime of the traitors and their u.s. masters, warmly salute this patriotic action of mr. so photra and feel greatly encouraged in their present struggle against the phnompenh traitors and their u.s. masters. to these soldiers and officers of the army of the traitors, the only honourable way for them is to turn their guns against the traitors so as to bring about their fall, because the c.p.n.l.a.f. are already at the door of phnompenh and are daily tightening their grip on them inexorably.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the n.u.f.c., and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., highly appreciated the brave brilliant act of mr. so photra and extended to him their patriotic solicitude in conformity with the political programme of the n.u.f.c.

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CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Medical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

a 17-member medical delegation from canada arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association. the delegation is led by g. gingras, president of the canadian medical association, and m.g. leclair, deputy minister of the department of national health and welfare.

the canadian delegation was greeted by hsieh hua, leading member of the ministry of public health, leading members of departments concerned and representatives of peking medical circles huang chia-szu, lin chiao-chih, kao chin-o, and wu wei-jan and doctors who had visited canada.

present were canadian ambassador to china charles john small and his wife and canadian embassy officials.

fu yi-cheng, deputy secretary-general of the host association, made a special trip to shanghai to greet the delegation and accompany it to peking.

Canadian Medical Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health and the chinese medical association, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the visiting canadian medical delegation.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests chatted cordially about the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples and medical circles of the two countries.

present at the banquet were leading members of organizations concerned and representatives from peking medical circles, including huang chia-szu, lin chiao-chih, wu fan-wu, chao ping-nan, kao chin-o, fu yi-cheng and wu wei-jan.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang was present.

canadian ambassador to china charles john small and his wife and canadian embassy officials were also present.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

the czechoslovak scientific and technical delegation led by antonin mrazek, chairman of the czechoslovak group of the czechoslovak-china joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of technological and investment development, left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ma yi, acting chairman of the chinese group of the joint commission and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building; and leading members of departments concerned including li ting-chuan, chen chen-chi, kuo chi and kao chih.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka and his wife and embassy officials were also present.

while in peking, the delegation visited a factory and places of historical interest.

the delegation also visited shanghai in the company of ma yi.

FOREIGN PROFESSORS

Foreign Professors Leave Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

f.r. tisowski, irish anatomist and professor of hongkong university, and g.h.r. koenigswald, dutch paleontologist and professor of the senkenberg museum in frankfurt-on-the main of the federal republic of germany, and his wife, left here by air this morning for visits to yenan and sian in northwest china and southern part of china before leaving for home.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese scientific workers wu ju-kang and chou ming-chen.

the guests arrived here on april 12 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the institute of vertebrate paleontology and paleoanthropology of the chinese academy of sciences.

while in peking, they visited a scientific institution, a school, a hospital, a factory, a people's commune and places of historical interest, and held forums with chinese scientific workers.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Governor of Bank of France Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

olivier wormser, governor of the bank of france, and his wife wound up their friendly visit to peking and left here by air today to tour yenan, sian, shanghai and hangchow before going home.

the french guests arrived in peking on april 13 at the invitation of the people's bank of china. yin cheng-chen, a leading member of the chinese ministry of finance and the host bank, met with them and gave a dinner in their honour. mr. olivier wormser also had friendly talks with leading members of the people's bank of china. the french guests visited factories, a university and places of historical interest.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife gave a dinner party yesterday in honour of mr. olivier wormser and his wife. yin cheng-chen and leading members of organizations concerned attended.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Visits Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 20, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, and li su-wen, chang hsiang-shan, and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, today paid a call at the japan-china cultural exchange association here.

kenzo nakajima, director general of the association, and other responsible members of the association zenmaro toki, bon shiraishi, koreya senda and norio shirato warmly received liao cheng-chih and his party. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on Leaders of Komei Party of Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 20, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, and li su-wen, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, called on yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman, yoshiyuki asai, vice-chairman, and junya yano, general secretary, of the komei party of japan here today, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the old friends in the party.

liao cheng-chih conveyed to yoshikatsu takeiri the regards of premier chou en-lai. liao said that he was very glad to see that chairman takeiri was in good health. takeiri expressed his thanks for this and extended his regards to premier chou en-lai.

takeiri expressed warm welcome to the delegation's visit to japan. he said that after the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china, much remains to be done to enable the people of the two countries to maintain their friendship from generation to generation. the komei party is willing to do its best in this connection.

liao cheng-chih said that the komei party had played a great role in the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan. so long as joint efforts are made, he said, the objective that the chinese and japanese peoples live in friendship from generation to generation can definitely be realized.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls at General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 20, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, and ma chun-ku, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, paid a call at the general association of korean residents in japan here today. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation with han dok su, chairman, and li gye baek, chong jae pil and hong bong su, vice-chairmen of the association.

liao cheng-chih said the militant friendship between the chinese and korean people was cemented with blood. the chinese people resolutely support the korean people's cause of independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

han dok su expressed thanks for the chinese people's support to the korean people's struggle for independent, peaceful reunification of korea. a profound friendship exists between the korean and chinese people who are close comrades-in-arms having shed blood together, he said.

present on the occasion were chong il, secretary general, and yun sang chol, director of the international bureau, of the general association of korean residents in japan.

wang chung-lun and yang chen-ya, members of the visiting chinese delegation, were present.

Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association Makes Friendly Contacts in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 20, 1973)

members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to japan made wide contacts here today with japanese friends of various circles.

deputy leader yu hui-yung and members of the delegation hao liang, chang jui-fang, hsueh ching-hua, and li ping-shu called on japanese friends of cinema and theatre circles. in the morning, they had cordial talks with some japanese film directors, actors and actresses at the bungakuza theatrical company. in the afternoon they had a discussion with japanese classical drama artists, play writers and actors. at the end of the discussion, japanese friends played japanese classical music and hao liang and li ping-shu performed selected paragraphs of modern revolutionary peking operas.

wu huan-hsing and chen mu-sen, members, wu yu-li, physician, of the delegation, visited the three research centers affiliated to the tokyo woman's medical college.

ma chun-ku, deputy leader, han hsi-ya, member, of the delegation, called on minoru takano, prominent japanese trade union activist who was taking rest.

chu tu-nan, deputy leader, hsien ping-hsin, chou yi-liang, li chi, ku yuan, members, of the delegation, visited japanese woman writer sawako ariyoshi at her home.

chao cheng-hung, deputy leader, chang feng-jung and chi lien-yun, members of the delegation, had a discussion with friends from japan's physical culture circle.

chen tsu-teh, member of the delegation, played weichi chess for four hours with prominent japanese chess player hedeyuki fujizawa.

li su-wen, deputy leader, hsu kuang, ni hai-pao, han hsi-ya, chu liang, members, of the delegation, visited shirogane primary school here this morning.

in the evening, li su-wen, chou li-chin, deputy leaders, hsing yen-tzu, hsu kuang, ni hai-pao, members, of the delegation, attended a forum with women representatives from various circles of japan.

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Pays Calls in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 21, 1973)

the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association continued to pay calls on japanese friends of various circles today.

liao cheng-chih, leader, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, and some members of the delegation called upon old friend yoshimi furui and his wife. present also at the call were dietmen seiichi tagawa and shigetaro sasayama.

then liao cheng-chih and some members of the delegation called upon zentaro kosaka, director general of the japanese economic planning agency, and his wife.

japanese deputy prime minister takeo miki and his wife gave a dinner this evening for delegation leader liao

cheng-chih and his wife, deputy leaders chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, and some members of the delegation.

liao cheng-chih and deputy leaders chu tu-nan, chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua and others called on aiimiro fujiyama, wataru tajitsu, shinzo oya and hisao fukuda, advisers, and teiji hagiwara, managing director, of the japan association for the promotion of international trade.

deputy leaders li su-wen and chou li-chin and some members of the delegation, had a talk in their hotel this noon with kimie watanabe and other representatives of the shibokusa mothers' association of kitafuji, yamanashi prefecture. kimie watanabe and the other representatives presented the chinese delegation with cherry blossoms and a poem entitled "fuji cherry".

deputy leaders chao cheng-hung and chou li-chin, and some members of the delegation, were invited to a dinner this evening by yoshihide musashikawa, director general of the japan sumo association, who had just returned from a visit to china.

deputy leader yu hui-yung and some members of the delegation called on film actress hideko takamine and music composer ikuma dan.

hsieh ping-hsin and li chi, members of the delegation, paid a friendly call on japanese authoress harumi setouchi at her home.

member of the delegation hua lo-keng called on saburo tamura and other professors of tokyo university and visited a computer centre.

deputy leaders li su-wen and chou li-chin and some members of the delegation visited the kanda vegetable market in tokyo.

yutaro takeyama, governor of shizuoka prefecture, today called on liao cheng-chih and his wife.

iseo tada and other responsible members of the japanese veterans' association for japan-china friendship called on the delegation members at the hotel.

Liao Cheng-chih Visits Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 20, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, ma chun-ku, chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, paid a visit to the headquarters of the tokyo association of chinese residents in japan today.

kan wen-fang, chairman, wu pu-wen, cheng kun-wang, po jen, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen of the association, warmly welcomed their compatriots from the motherland at the entrance of the association building.

liao cheng-chih conveyed best regards to the chinese compatriots in japan from premier chou en-lai and said that he admired their patriotic acts.

members of the delegation also present on the occasion were tung chi-wu, jung yi-jen, wang yun-sheng, ching pu-chun, lin li-yun, chin li, li kuo-jen and yeh chi-yung.

tung chi-wu spoke to the chinese residents.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on President of Japan's House of Councillors

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 20, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, and chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua, deputy leaders of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, called on kenzo kono, president of japan's house of councillors, here today.

president kono welcomed the guests at the gate of his official residence. he took liao cheng-chih and the others to the drawing room to look at a picture presented him seven years ago by liao's mother ho hsiang-ning, the late vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

guests and hosts had sincere talks in a friendly atmosphere.

president kono expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will deepen day by day.

liao cheng-chih expressed respect and admiration for what president kono has done to promote the restoration of diplomatic relations between china and japan and to develop china-japan friendship.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Calls on Secretary General of Japanese Ruling Party

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 21, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu called on tomisaburo hashimoto, secretary general of the liberal democratic party of japan, yesterday. they had a friendly talk.

counsellor li lien-ching of the chinese embassy here was present on the occasion.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

nobuko sakata, wife of the late well-known japanese physicist professor shoichi sakata, and physicist kanetaka ariyama, president of the nagoya municipal women's junior college, and his wife shinako ariyama left here for southern china by air this morning. they will then leave for home.

while in peking, the japanese friends visited industrial, educational and medical sites and places of historical interest.

they were seen off at the airport by yu li-chun, chou pei-yuan, chien san-chiang, wang ti-cheng, pan chun and peng huan-wu.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Medical Delegation Arrives in Kuwait

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 20, 1973)

a chinese medical delegation led by yin ting-fan arrived here this morning for a friendship visit to kuwait.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were hassan abu ghazale, director of the health education department of the kuwaiti ministry of public health, and moustafa tawab, director of the sabah hospital.

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei was also present.

Kuwait Minister Receives Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 21, 1973)

adbel razzak mashari el adawani, minister of public health of kuwait, this morning received the visiting chinese medical delegation led by yin ting-fan and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion was saad al nahed, under-secretary of the kuwaiti ministry of public health.

sun sheng-wei, chinese ambassador to kuwait, was also present.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Visits Central Institute for Nationalities

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

the delegation of the lao patriotic front led by nouhak phoumsavan, standing committee member of the central committee of the front, today visited the central institute for nationalities in the company of shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party.

the delegation received a warm welcome from the gaily dressed students who waved bouquets and kept shouting: "welcome to lao comrades-in-arms." chairman of the institute revolutionary committee li li said to the lao comrades-in-arms: "we played host to the lao youth delegation last december. we are so glad today to be host again to our lao commades-in-arms. each visit from you is an encouragement to us."

accompanied by li li, the delegation sat in classes of the uighur, kazakh, tibetan and mongolian languages.

while visiting the faculty of art, the delegation watched a performance of songs and dances presented by teachers and students. one of the songs, "love laos", was composed by sisana sisane, member of the l.p.f. central committee, who is now on the delegation. it rang out loud: "the lao people love the motherland as the apple of the eye... unite, lao people... for independence and reunification of the motherland." sisana sisane shook hands with the singer and congratulated her. she replied: "we should learn from the lao people."

upon departure, delegation leader phoumsavan requested li li to convey to all teachers and students of the institute the regards of the lao people. he said: "the central institute for nationalities is an embodiment of chairman mao's national policy. it trains minority cadres for socialist construction." he wished the institute still bigger progress in the future.

CHINA AND MALDIVES

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Maldivian President

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 21, 1973)

hung ming-ta, chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the republic of maldives presented his credentials on april 18 to president amir ibrahim nasir at the president's office at male, capital island of the maldives. president nasir had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

hung ming-ta, who is also chinese ambassador to sri lanka, arrived in male by air from colombo on april 17.

during his stay at male he called on prime minister and minister for external affairs ahmed zaki and other ministers of the maldivian government. on april 19, he gave a dinner in honour of maldivian government leaders. prime minister ahmed zaki, minister of finance abdul sattar moosa didi, minister of education adnan hussain, minister of fisheries ahmed hilmy didi, attorney general ibrahim shihab, speaker of the people's majlis ahmed shathir, and officials from the ministry of foreign affairs were present. the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

prime minister ahmed zaki yesterday gave a tea party in honour of the chinese ambassador. several ministers were present on the occasion. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

the chinese ambassador also visited the government hospital and the museum, and went sight-seeing at male. he was accorded a warm and friendly reception by the maldivian government and people. the ambassador returned to colombo today.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Premier Chou En-lai and President Echeverria Hold Third Round of Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and mexican president luis echeverria alvarez held the third round of talks here this afternoon in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship.

Mexican President and Madame Attend Sports Performance

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez and madame echeverria and other distinguished mexican guests attended a sports performance here this evening in the company of premier chou en-lai.

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano roch and his wife, mexican embassy officials and other mexican guests in peking attended.

the sports performance was sponsored by the chinese foreign ministry and the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

present were also foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, minister of the physical culture and sports commission wang meng, and chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua.

the national flags of mexico and china and streamers inscribed with welcome slogans were hung at the peking indoor stadium. as president and madame echeverria and other distinguished mexican guests entered the hall, the 18,000 spectators gave them a long standing ovation.

carrying red flags, the sportsmen filed into the arena in strides. the sportswomen waved bouquets, cheering: "welcome, welcome, warm welcome exclamation"

the programme tonight included gymnastics, wushu (traditional chinese boxing) and table tennis.

as an expression of gratitude to the kind attention of the mexican president and madame echeverria, four small acrobats of the shenyang acrobatic troupe performed rope skipping which they had learned from their mexican boy and girl friends. the ropes they used was presented by madame echeverria when they were guests at the president's home. they skipped to the music of the mexican folk song "guadalajara". their performance drew repeated applause from the spectators. when the four small acrobats went on the rostrum to pay respects to the president and madame echeverria the latter kissed them and spoke highly of their performance. among them, a girl acrobat replied in spanish "thank you."

at the close of the programme, president and mme. echeverria and other distinguished mexican guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, went down from the restrum into the arena to shake hands cordially with the performers, congratulating them on their success. they also had pictures taken with them.

president and mme. echeverria and the other distinguished guests toured the great wall this morning in the company of chairman wu teh, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and madame lin chia-mei. in the afternoon, madame echeverria and other distinguished guests visited the peking no. 3 deaf-mutes school in the company of madame hsu han-ping.

Mexican President and Madame Attend Peking Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

mexican president and madame luis echeverria alvarez and the accompanying distinguished mexican guests attended a soiree here today and saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

the entire hall gave president and madame echeverria, secretary of foreign affairs and madame emilio o. rabasa and the other mexican guests a standing ovation as they entered the theatre in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and member of the cultural group under the state council liu ching-tang.

the distinguished mexican guests repeatedly applauded the performance. at the end of the performance, president and madame echeverria cordially shook hands with the

artists, congratulated them on their successful performance and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee to welcome president and madame echeverria.

present at the soiree were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and madame anguiano, mexican embassy officials and mexican guests in peking.

chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua were also present.

Kuo Mo-jo and Ho Lan-chieh Meet Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho lan-chieh, vice-president of the supreme people's court, this afternoon met alfonso guzman neyra, president of the supreme court of justice of mexico, and enrique olivares santana, chairman of the permanent commission of the union of the congress. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were joaquin bernal, chief of protocol of the mexican foreign ministry, and guillermo corona, counsellor of the mexican embassy in china.

also present were kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members chen kuang, teng lan-chen and teng kuang-sheng.

President of Mexican Volleyball Federation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome ruben acosta hernandez, president of the mexican volleyball federation, and his wife on the occasion of their friendly visit to china.

present at the banquet were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports

commission, and leading members of organizations concerned, including kuo lei, chang hsing and chang pao-sheng.

juan cerda, attache of the mexican embassy in peking, and his wife were present.

during the banquet the hosts and guests chatted amiably. they toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

ruben acosta hernandez and his wife arrived in peking by air on april 18.

Exhibition of Mexico's Traditional Art and Culture Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

an exhibition of mexico's traditional art and culture, the first held in china after the establishment of sino-mexican diplomatic relations, opened at the nationalities palace of culture here this afternoon.

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez, mme. echeverria and other distinguished mexican guests attended the opening ceremony.

chinese premier chou en-lai was present and cut the ribbon for the exhibition. vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo was among the 500 people present.

the exhibition vividly brings out the magnificent art and culture of mexico, a land famous for its ancient civilization and the brilliant olmec, maya, toltec and aztec cultures, and the heroic and dauntless spirit of the mexican people.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and mexican secretary of foreign affairs emilio o. rabasa spoke at the ceremony.

foreign minister chi peng-fei said, "the industrious and talented mexican people have created splendid cultures and arts. the brilliant cultures of maya and aztec have won a great fame throughout the world." he said that the works of art and culture of mexico on display here were of high artistic value, and vividly reflected the evolution of the mexican culture.

"this exhibition is most helpful towards deepening our understanding of mexico and provides us with a very good opportunity to learn from the mexican people," he stressed.

the chinese foreign minister praised the exhibition as a gratifying new development in sino-mexican cultural exchanges and pointed out that it would be warmly received by the chinese people and help enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

foreign secretary emilio o. rabasa said, "it is with particular satisfaction that we present to the chinese people, through the images of our past and our present, a testimony of the aspirations and achievements of mexico."

"displayed here are examples chosen from the ample and varied treasury of our ancient, contemporary and popular art," he added.

he described the evolution of mexican culture and pointed out the sections on display were "manifestations of an identical substance, threads of a sole fabric sustained by the tenacious efforts of the mexican people for living and expressing themselves with true freedom."

foreign secretary rabasa said that the revolutionary movement of 1910 deeply shook the mexican nation. it heralded an epoch in which popular art condensed and reflected the will of the needy people to take part in cultural life.

he expressed the conviction that the chinese people would appreciate these exhibits, and the hope that opportunities for better mutual understanding between mexico and china would multiply ceaselessly.

in the company of president and mme. echeverria, premier chou en-lai and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo saw the exhibits.

the exhibition consists of three sections: ancient art and culture, modern engravings and popular handicrafts. in the central hall stand two models of magnificent pyramids, hallmarks of mexico's ancient culture and the crystallization of the wisdom of the mexican people. many objects on display such as stone carvings, statues, funeral objects, tripods, pottery figurines, drums and other vessels are precious works of art reflecting the life of the mexican people in various historical periods. a centre of attraction is a full-size reproduction of three rooms of treasured frescoes of the 6th to 8th centuries, discovered in 1945 in bonampak in the tropical forests of southern mexico. the paintings of men and beasts covering the walls of the steep vaulted rooms from floor to ceiling, were done in bright colours and precise strokes and breathe with life.

more than 100 engravings, oil paintings and sculptures by modern mexican artists are on display. they portray miguel hidalgo, benito juarez, lazaro cardenas and other national heroes, and truthfully reflect the life and work of workers, peasants, fishermen, artisans, pedlars, teachers and other sections of the mexican people. some depict the mexican people's struggle against autocracy and foreign aggression. these works left a deep impression on the viewers. the exhibition also has a section showing mexico's colourful national folk arts, and pictures and models of modern buildings.

mexican ambassador to china and mme. eugenio anguiano roch, mexican embassy officials and mexican guests in peking attended the ceremony and viewed the exhibits.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, yang chun-sheng, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned and personages of cultural circles lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, wang hai-jung, peng hua, chen teh-ho, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, shao yu, li ko-jan, lin lin and chen ta-yuan, as well as chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua.

the exhibition is jointly sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the embassy of mexico in peking. after a fortnight's show in peking, it will move to chengchow, nanking and shanghai.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" of Korea Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 21, 1973)

the delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea led by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", wound up its friendly visit to hunan province and left here for kwangchow by air today in the company of wang yi, a leading member of the "people's daily".

arriving here on april 19, the delegation made a special trip the following day to visit shaoshan -- home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, and received a warm welcome from hundreds of local people there. the delegation visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to his birthplace in the company of ma ming-hsi, secretary of the shaoshan area committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shaoshan area revolutionary committee. the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms had pictures taken in front of chairman mao's birthplace.

while in hunan province, the delegation visited places where chairman mao worked during the earlier period of his revolutionary activities, including hunan provincial no.1 teachers institute, site of the former hunan regional committee of the communist party of china chingshuitang and the hunan institute for self-study. they also visited the hunan silk embroidery mill.

comrade chang ping-hua, secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, gave a banquet on the evening of april 19 to warmly welcome the korean comrades-in-arms.

upon their arrival and departure, the korean comrades-in-arms were welcomed and seen off by yang ta-yi, deputy secretary of the c. p.c. provincial committee, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Archaeological Group Leaves Peking for Peru and Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

a 4-member archaeological group led by hsia nai, director of the institute of archaeology of the chinese academy of sciences, left here for peru and mexico by air today on a study tour and friendly visit.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and scientific workers including yueh chih-chien and wu chao-wen.

also present were eduardo valdez, peruvian ambassador to china, juan alayza, counsellor of the peruvian embassy in peking, and juan cerda, attache of the mexican embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

the delegation of the romanian ministry of foreign trade led by ion stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home by air this afternoon.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including chang yun-hsiao and chao chih-chien.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and romanian embassy officials.

pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade, met with the delegation on separate occasions during its stay in china. they exchanged views on the further development of trade between the two countries.

the delegation visited places of historical interest in peking and china's 1973 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Trade Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 21, 1973)

mohamed warsama ali, somali minister of foreign trade, his wife and the somali trade delegation he is leading left here for shanghai by train this evening.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and his wife and wang ming-chun, a bureau director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, are accompanying the delegation.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and chou feng, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

during their stay in hangchow, the distinguished somali guests visited a silk mill, and a tea-growing unit in a rural people's commune, where they joined commune members in picking tea leaves. they also toured the west lake and a botanical garden.

the delegation flew in here from kwangchow yesterday afternoon. lai ko-ko gave a banquet for the distinguished guests in the evening. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and hosts and guests toasted the continued development of the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 21, 1973)

the chinese table tennis delegation led by its leader li meng-hua and deputy leaders chen hsien, sung chung and hsu yin-sheng returned here today after taking part in the 32nd world table tennis championships.

the delegation was met at the airport by li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and director of the general political department of the chinese

people's liberation army; hua kuo-feng, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party; and wang men, minister of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china; and comrade hsieh ching-yi, as well as responsible members of various organisations concerned: yu pu-hsueh, miao hai-ling, ling ching, wang ming-hsiu, wei ming, wang tuo, chang chih-huai and wu kuo-ying, and chinese coaches and sportsmen.

also present were ilija djukic, counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in china, and others.

in an interview with hsinhua at the airport, li meng-hua said: "acting in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and proceeding from the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second,' the chinese table tennis delegation has taken part in the 32nd world table tennis championships. it has received warm hospitality from the yugoslav people, fully symbolic of the profound friendship between the chinese and yugoslav peoples. in the course of the championships, we witnessed that in recent years, there has been remarkable progress in the level of table tennis in various countries. there are many things we have learned from them. in the days to come, it is still more necessary for us to learn modestly from players of various countries and to make new contributions to the promotion of the friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries and to the improvement in the level of table tennis."

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to 7th Session of Industrial Development Board of UNIDO Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 20, 1973)

a 7-member chinese delegation with pu ming and fei ying-wu as its deputy representatives to the seventh session of the industrial development board of the united nations industrial development organization and the second session of the standing committee of the board left here for vienna by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned under the foreign ministry, the state planning commission and the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries including pi chi-lung, ku hsiu-lien and chang hsien-wu.

wang yueh-yi, representative of the delegation and chinese ambassador to austria, is already in vienna.

Chinese Representative to ECAFE Session Gives Reception

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 21, 1973)

an chih-yuan, representative of the chinese delegation to the 29th ecafe session gave a reception at the hotel new otani here today.

among the over 200 guests were yoshio sakurauchi, japanese agriculture-forestry minister, senjin tsuruoka, chairman of the 29th ecafe session, u nyun, ecafe executive secretary, representatives and deputy representatives of more than 30 countries and regions including afghanistan, burma, iran, japan, nepal, pakistan and sri lanka, observers of some countries and regions, representatives of u.n. organizations and other international organizations attending the current ecafe session, and staff of the ecafe secretariat.

han dok su, chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, attended the reception.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Develop Activities To Learn from the "Good 8th Company on the Nanking Road" Penetratingly

- During the past ten years, the leadership of PLA units stationed in Nanking and many companies and units in this municipality persevered in developing these activities, developed the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle and pushed forward revolutionized building of PLA Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 25, 1973)

(NCNA Nanking, April 24, 1973) Many PLA companies and organizations stationed in Nanking persevere in developing activities of learning from the "Good 8th Company on the Nanking Road," push forward the revolutionized building of military units and further develop the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle in our Army.

April 25, 1973, will be the 10th anniversary of the dubbing of the "Good 8th Company on the Nanking Road." During the past ten years the leadership and many PLA units stationed in Nanking have always considered the development of activities of learning from the Good 8th Company an important task in strengthening the building of PLA units. Many units regularly convened political work conferences to exchange and popularize experience in learning from the Good 8th Company. They invited comrades of the Good 8th Company to give talks on the history of the company and on its tradition as well as to introduce their experience in studying Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee of the Party, in persevering in using proletarian thought to defeat bourgeois thought and in maintaining and developing the Party's tradition of arduous struggle to strengthen revolutionized building of the units in conjunction with the practice of struggle.

The reconnaissance company of a certain unit went to the Good 8th Company three times to learn from it. They displayed in the History Room of the Company as materials for teaching the tradition of arduous struggle the straw sandals and sewing kits, etc., which the company had received from the Good 8th Company. As a result of the cadres' and fighters' practice of hard work, simple living, frugality and economy after the example of the Good 8th Company, this unit has gloriously earned collective merit three times.

The "Red First Company" (红一连) of an engineer unit performed varied tasks during the past few years, but the commanders and fighters persevere in learning from the Good 8th Company's style of arduous struggle wherever they are assigned. When they took part in the construction of the Yangtzekiang Bridge, they worked hard day and night regardless of whether it was rain or shine and thus rendered new meritorious service to the people. During their support of the building of Su-nan Colliery, they fought heroically in the face of difficulties, opened up the old mining shaft in K'aifeng and dug out a large quantity of coal with extremely great revolutionary initiative.

Through learning from the Good 8th Company, the 8th Communications Company of a certain unit built itself frugally with the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. Members of the company were subsequently commended by their superiors. After receiving this honor, they organized a special study group and sent it to the Good 8th Company to learn from its experience of "looking at ourselves from the viewpoint of one divided into two and looking for shortcomings in ourselves in the midst of honor." Since then every time the cadres and fighters of the 8th Communications Company made an achievement and were commended, they would compare themselves with the humble and prudent style of work of the Good 8th Company and look for shortcomings in themselves. In this way this company becomes an advanced unit inlearning from the Good 8th Company.

Many units realized profoundly in the course of learning from the Good 8th Company that to build up a company to become an advanced unit like the Good 8th Company the most fundamental way was to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works assiduously like the cadres and fighters of the Good 8th Company and ceaselessly raise the consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing revolution.

The Party branch of the 4th Company of a certain unit of the Shanghai Garrison, which was carrying out a mission at a post where the Good 8th Company once fought, regularly organized the cadres and fighters to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works on the class and class struggle and to review the Good 8th Company's deeds of using proletarian thoughts to defeat bourgeois evil winds there as well as educated everybody to bear in mind firmly the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and to maintain the firm and correct political orientation. In the complex struggle between the two lines, the 4th Company made new contributions and gloriously earned a Third Grade Merit in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After being transferred from a remote mountain region to a scenic area in town to carry out garrison duties, the 6th Company of a certain unit invited

representatives from the Good 8th Company to come to the unit for three times to introduce their cadres' and fighters' experience of study of Chairman Mao's theory on the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in their "resistance against corruption."

Wearing straw sandals and braving the blazing sun, commanders and fighters of the 6th Company worked hard to carry manure baskets and collected manure and garbage for the people. They did not mind the dirty work, voluntarily resisted corruption by various unproletarian thoughts and triumphantly accomplished their mission. Finally they were granted the glorious title of advanced collective unit which "considers it an honor to be stationed in mountain regions and remains unstained in a worldly city."

Proletarian revolutionary righteousness is being further developed among commanders and fighters of many units stationed in Nanking as a result of their seriously learning from Good 8th Company's advanced thoughts and advanced deeds in voluntarily maintaining its humble and prudent style of arduous struggle.

The building occupied by the people's armed force [militia] headquarters of Huaiyin hsien, Kiangsu Province, was old and small. Several leading comrades were cramped into a small room which served both as office and conference room. Some people said: "The house of the people's armed force does not look right." But they learned from the Good 8th Company's deed of "remaining unstained in a worldly city" and said resolutely: "It does not matter when the house is small and poor; what matters is to maintain the political identity of the People's Army." In this way they used available materials to repair the house and insisted on continuing to use the existing building as an office. They were highly praised by the masses.

The 8th Company of a certain artillery unit considered the saving of every fen of money, every ts'un of cloth, every lump of coal and every kilowatt-hour of electricity for the revolutionary a practical act in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They made and repaired more than 170 pieces of their own training equipment and production tools, saving more than 4,000 yuan for the state.

The drivers' squad has a canvas bucket which it has been using for more than ten years. The bucket was two and a half ch'ih high, but as a result of repeated repair and replacement of the bottom, it is now only one and a half ch'ih high and has become a treasured possession of the squad. The fighters said: "A canvas does not cost much but the spirit of persevering in arduous struggle is most important." The commanders and fighters indicated: We must maintain the political identity of the proletariat forever. Regardless of how the environment and conditions changed, we shall never change our style of arduous struggle.

On the eve of the 10th anniversary of the naming of the Good 8th Company, the leadership of units stationed in Nanking issued a special notice demanding the broad masses of commanders and fighters to bring about a further

upsurge of learning from the Good 8th Company with the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key. In the meantime, touring report groups consisting of representatives from collectives advanced in learning from the Good 8th Company are now going deep into the basic level to introduce to the cadres and fighters their own experience in learning. Many units are holding exhibitions, publishing books, showing slides and staging theatrical performances to publicize the deeds of the Good 8th Company. At present, activities of learning from the Good 8th Company is being developed in depth in various companies stationed in Nanking.

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TEACHING REFORM

Kwangsi University Is Developing Works To Reform the Method of Teaching

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 22, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) With an impetus provided by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, Kwangsi University is developing work to reform the method of teaching and pushing the revolution in education one more step forward.

The Party committee of Kwangsi University has held five standing committee and enlarged standing committee meetings in succession to specially study the question of reforming the method of teaching. The Party committee of the school feels that reforming the method of teaching is an ideological revolution and Party leadership must be strengthened over it. So taking criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work as the key link, it has conscientiously grasped reforming the method of teaching properly.

On the basis of unified understanding, three standing members of the Party committee went deep into such classes as the special course in electricity of the class of 71 for investigation and study, summed up the experience and gave concrete direction to teaching reform. The Party committee of the school also organized the leading members at various levels as well as the teachers and students to study seriously Chairman Mao's thoughts on education, summed up the practice of teaching for the past year and more, drew a line of distinction between the developmental mode of teaching and the spoon-feeding mode of teaching, and by encouraging the carrying out of sundry experiments, paid attention at the same time to implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals and mobilized the activism of the teachers to teach for the revolution. In that way, the work of reforming the method of teaching was developed more vigorously in the whole school.

In reforming the method of teaching, Kwangsi University has conscientiously grasped the experiment of the developmental mode of teaching. The structural mechanics seminar of the faculty of civil engineering has divided the course of mechanics into several units according to the content and character of mechanics, with each unit carrying out teaching in four stages based on developmental lectures, students' private study, classroom discussions and summing up.

First, on the basis of the difficult and main points of the units themselves, the teachers introduced the new subject from knowledge already learned and lectured on necessary knowledge to enlighten the mind of the students, so that they may acquire an initial idea. Later, through private study by the students and the reading of teaching materials, the teachers provided additional tutoring based on the cultural level and power of comprehension of the students, brought forth problems to help the thinking of the students and clarified their fundamental idea. By means of large classes or group discussions, the teachers summed up and made inductive rationalization in the units. In that way, not

only was it favorable for training the reading and analytical ability of the students, but it also better solved the contradiction resulting from uneven cultural standards. Most of the students of this class have learned to take the initiative and scored outstanding gains.

In such subjects as physics, on the basis of particularities of the course itself, formal teaching was carried out by means of one or more demonstration experiments to introduce abstract science to the students. For example, when lecturing on the chapter in "electro-magnetic induction," they held four different demonstration experiments. In tutoring and answering difficult questions, the condition of the past in which the teacher answered only questions raised by the students was also changed. On the basis of the cultural foundation and perception of the students, the teacher, by giving enlightening pointers to some and making meticulous explanations to others, helped them to master the fundamental principles thoroughly. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee, various seminars universally strengthened teaching activities in such fields as collective lessons preparation, mock lecture and emulation instruction to stimulate reforming the method of teaching.

By means of reforming the method of teaching, Kwangsi University has raised teaching efficiency, strengthened the tie between the teachers and students, and stimulated the remolding of world outlook of the teachers, students and staff members. Not long ago, the school called a conference for summing up and exchanging experiences, and cited more than 250 teachers good at teaching, students good at studying, and cadres and workers of departments good in work. By means of this conference to sum-up and exchange experience, everybody understands more clearly the current excellent situation of the revolution in education in the school, and strengthens their confidence. They indicate that they will grasp this most important matter of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work firmly and well, be courageous in practice, be bold in blazing new trails, and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Keep the Whole Situation in Mind and Operate Agriculture in a Big Way

- Revolutionization of the ideological style of the leading cadres as seen from the work of spring farming and production in Ch'inch'uan

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 22, 1973)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

How can the speed of the development of agriculture be accelerated? Comrades in Ch'inch'uan area suggested from their own experience: We must eliminate the conservative idea of small peasant economy and establish the ambitious determination of operating great socialist agriculture well and contributing more to the wealth of the state.

To accelerate the speed of development of agriculture we must work hard to change the fundamental conditions of agricultural production. In this revolution to change nature, if leading cadres are held back by the idea of the small peasant economy, they will become shortsighted and conservative and aim at self-sufficiency instead of making more contributions to the wealth of the state. In this way they will be bound to become wanting in revolutionary ambition and liable to do things in a small way instead of marching forward in big steps.

After repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work, comrades in Ch'inch'uan area have developed a struggle against the thinking of small peasant economy and brought about a desirable change in the ideological style of the leaders. It is hoped that other localities where the situation of production is not so satisfactory will also examine their leadership thinking, bring about a major change and quickly grasp their agricultural production.

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Even as early as before spring set in, when the peaks of Ch'inling Mountain are still covered with ice and snow, Ch'inch'uan at the foot of the mountain is already very warm. At this time a mass movement fighting for new

agricultural bumper harvests is vigorously unfolding itself from the northern slope of Ch'inling Mountain to Weipei Plateau.

Ch'inch'uan, which includes Weinan and Hanyang areas, as well as Sian, Paochi and T'ungch'uan municipalities, is the principal region of food grain and cotton production in Shensi Province. As the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work develops in depth, the broad masses of cadres, especially leading cadres at local, municipal and hsien levels, continue to improve their ideological style. Leading members of the hsien Party committee can be seen taking part in manual labor and directing production everywhere on the busy first line of spring farming. At present, most of the 3.7-odd million mow of land in Ch'inch'uan area, on which cotton is to be planted, has been deep-plowed. In the meantime, the area of winter irrigation and spring irrigation of wheat has been expanded as compared with last year.

Eliminating Ideas of the Small Peasant and Establishing Revolutionary Ambition

How can the speed of agricultural development be accelerated? Some of the hsien Party committees in Ch'inch'uan area realize profoundly: We must overcome the idea of small peasant economy of "carrying on every year although the steps may not be big and make a contribution every year although the contribution may be small" and establish the ambition of operating great socialist agriculture well and making more contributions to the wealth of the state.

Two years ago Ch'ang-an hsien put forward the slogan, "Liberate agriculture and strive not to consume grain returned from the state," in which they failed to mention that they should make a positive contribution to the state. This year they again put forward a slogan: "Keep the socialist whole in mind, work for the great revolutionary cause of the world, liberate agriculture in a big way and pledge to turn Ch'ang-an into Hsiyang." Secretary of the hsien Party committee Ho Ssu-kung said: Repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style of work has changed our state of spiritual inaction and made it clear to us that we must operate agriculture in the spirit of the general line.

With this ambition in mind, leading members of the hsien Party committee formulated together with the masses a long-term plan for the capital construction of farmland in the hsien and brought forth a construction plan to change the conditions of production thoroughly. This changed the style of work of small peasant economy which the masses described as "making it simple by just washing the face and getting a shave" and a new upsurge was stirred up in the hsien in the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production. Since last winter, the area of sand control and soil improvement, the number of newly constructed water conservation projects and the number of trees planted have greatly exceeded those of the past years.

Wukung hsien which is located in the center of Ch'inch'uan has relatively better natural conditions, but several years ago some of its communes and production brigades had to rely upon the state for supply of some of the

food grains they needed. Consequently the hsien Party committee thought that it would be a good thing if they only could fulfill their food grains requisition plans every year and could have enough to eat without holding their hands out to the state and begging. Influenced by such an idea, some of the communes and production brigades developed the tendency of emphasizing food grains to the negligence of cotton. As a result, they failed to increase cotton production and, on top of that, development of food grains production was also adversely affected.

In the course of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of Wukung hsien criticized this idea of small peasant economy which was shortsighted and failed to keep the whole situation in mind. It grasped agriculture in a big way. As a result, although this hsien was hit by a serious drought last year, output of food grains reached 640 chin per mow and that of ginned cotton 80 chin per mow, which meant an increase of more than 20 percent over those of the previous year as well as an increase in its contribution to the state.

Positive and negative lessons enable the leading members of the Party committee of Wukung hsien to realize that the only way to go all out and develop agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results is to keep the whole situation in mind.

Soon after New Year's Day the hsien Party committee convened a meeting to continue to overcome ideas of small peasant economy that remained. Everybody agreed that the idea of "it is about enough" and "maintain the status quo" developed among the standing committee members of the hsien Party committee last year after a bumper harvest were still an expression of lack of ambition and failure to keep the whole situation in mind. After the meeting, all eight standing committee members, with the exception of one who remained behind to take charge of routine work, went deep into the first line of spring farming to lay a good foundation for achieving an agricultural bumper harvest for the year.

"Daring To Shoulder Heavy Responsibilities and Climb Steep Slopes"

Many leading cadres whose revolutionary vigor had been aroused by the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work worked hard on the first line of spring farming in various localities of Ch'inch'uan with the attitude of remaining highly responsible to the Party and the people.

During the past few years some of the communes and production brigades in Chingyang hsien grew sweet potatoes in cotton fields, which affected the production of cotton. In January this year the hsien Party committee seriously summed up experience and lessons and adopted a resolution asking the communes and production brigades not to grow sweet potatoes and the like in cotton fields. Failing to understand this idea, cadres in some of the communes and production brigades thought growing of sweet potatoes would not necessarily affect cotton production.

At that time, different views were also developed in the standing committee of the hsien Party committee. Thus, deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee Chu Wan-ch'eng conducted investigation and studies and clarified the following two questions: First, the growing of sweet potatoes in cotton fields did affect the production of cotton. Second, the ideological obstacle lay mainly among cadres of the communes and production brigades who were afraid that food grains production might be affected if sweet potatoes were not grown.

Chu Wan-ch'eng reported this situation to the standing committee which unified understanding and circularized the original resolution. Later Chu went deep into the basic level, proceeded from line education and helped the cadres in the communes and production brigades to establish the idea of striving to achieve a high-yield of both food grains and cotton. In this way the problem was solved.

In Peimangyüan of Hsingp'ing hsien there was a ditch dug some ten years ago. As a result of the disorderliness of the ditch system and other reasons, the actual area of irrigation was less than one-third of the original plan. Ma Kuo-chen, a standing committee member of the hsien Party committee in charge of agriculture, was quite familiar with this situation. But he thought that to solve this problem basically, the ditch had to be widened and its course changed and that this would give rise to a series of problems. He would thus be blamed if he failed to do the job well. He considered the question repeatedly but dared not do anything about it. In this way the problem was held in abeyance.

In the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work, Ma Kuo-chen raised his line consciousness and realized that he was criticized for his mistakes in work because he had made "deviations" in his work. As long as the line was correct he should boldly shoulder his heavy burden and assume his responsibility. To increase the output of food grains and cotton, he led the cadres to conduct investigation and study in communes and production brigades along the ditch and formulated tentative plans for improving this ditch. Later the hsien Party committee adopted a resolution of rebuilding this ditch according to his view.

Then Ma Kuo-chen again went deep into the communes and production brigades to mobilize the masses seriously, to make reasonable manpower arrangements, and to see to it that work on neither water conservation construction nor wheat field management nor cotton field preparation was delayed. Upon seeing Ma Kuo-chen's vigorous revolutionary spirit, the masses praised him as "an old cow daring to shoulder heavy responsibilities and climb steep slopes."

Using First-Hand Information To Direct Work

After the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying style of work, responsible comrades of some of the hsien Party committees in Ch'in-ch'uan area elevated their understanding and began to pay full attention to the "dissection of the sparrow" and the grasping of first-hand information.

The amount of fertilizer applied in wheat fields in Fufeng hsien this year greatly exceeded that of any previous year and the wheat also grew better.

But the hsien Party committee did not become complacent with the situation. Soon after the Spring Festival, secretary of the hsien Party committee Chou Yung-yi and vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee Hsüeh Min-che went to conduct investigation on problems connected with wheat field management in one-third of the communes of the hsien. They went to find out the situation of "third grade fields" from basic level cadres who said happily: "There are not too many third grade wheat fields this year. The percentage is only 7 or 8. Leaders, please do not worry!"

These words aroused their suspicion; so they went to "dissect the sparrow" at Hsinlin production brigade, an advanced unit, where they discovered that the percentage of "third grade wheat field" was 20 instead of 7 or 8. They also analyzed other conditions unfavorable for the growth of wheat. They educated everybody to overcome the feeling of self-complacency and step up wheat field management as well as studied and solved the problem of increasing the application of fertilizer on third grade wheat fields and helped the masses to increase the source of fertilizer supply. In this way Fufeng hsien, which had a population of 300,000, accumulated 440,000 carts of fertilizer in only 20 days' time. This made it possible to apply additional fertilizer to 83,000 mow of third grade wheat fields.

During the past few years water conservation developed rapidly in the ten communes along the banks of Pa River. In 1971 they relied upon existing water conservation projects to win a battle against drought and scored a bumper harvest. However, output decreased last year because of drought. Although the drought last year was indeed severer than that of the previous year, the number of water conservation projects was also increased. Then why was output decreased?

With this question in mind, hsien Party committee secretary Liu Feng-ming conducted investigation in these ten communes and discovered that although many new water conservation projects were built, there were not enough water sources. In the past the hsien authorities only noticed the increase of water conservation projects but failed to consider the question of water sources. This resulted in blind optimism and brought about great losses.

Liu Feng-ming also conducted an investigation on the situation in Shihchichai production brigade of Huahsü commune which scored a bumper harvest during a severe drought. Instead of relying upon pumping stations, this production brigade dug eleven wells in three years and established a system of double safeguard with wells and ditches. On the basis of this situation, he formulated a new plan for the construction of water conservation projects in river areas, in which digging of wells and extraction of subterranean water was given primary emphasis, surface water and subterranean water were stressed equally and a system of triple safeguard with wells, ditches and reservoirs was established. After the hsien Party committee approved this plan, Liu Feng-ming again went deep into the communes and production brigades to sum up experience and solve problems. In this way he pushed forward water conservation project construction for farmland in river areas.

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TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Peking Holds Sixth Trade Union Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

the sixth congress of peking trade unions was held from april 16 to 21. it elected the sixth committee of the peking trade union council.

a resolution of the congress called upon trade union organizations at all levels in the city of peking, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of the chinese communist party, to mobilize the workers to continue carrying out the fighting tasks set by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee, and accelerate the socialist revolution and construction in peking.

comrades chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, extended warm greetings to the congress when they met the delegates at the close of the congress. the delegates were elated and warmly clapped their hands, expressing sincere thanks to the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee for their solicitous concern.

wu teh, first secretary, and yang chun-sheng, wu chung, huang tso-chen, liu shao-wen and ting kuo-yu, secretaries, of the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party, attended the congress and extended warm congratulations to it.

the congress was filled with an atmosphere of unity and victory. it fully reflected the vigorous revolutionary spirit of peking workers.

the great majority of the 2,396 delegates came from industrial workers and more than one-third of the delegates were women. many of the delegates were activists who had come to the fore in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. included were model workers and other advanced persons, members of workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda teams in schools and colleges, technical personnel and other intellectuals who had made contributions by integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, workers of minority nationalities and returned overseas chinese workers. invited to the congress were more than 100 retired workers, commune members of poor and lower-middle peasant origin, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and representatives of workers' families.

speaking at the congress, comrade wu teh urged trade union organizations and cadres in peking to keep in mind the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. their fundamental task is, under the leadership of the party, to organize the workers to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, he said. at present, the trade unions should give top priority to the task of prime importance -- criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work.

the working class should constantly raise its political consciousness in struggle, persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the delegates discussed and approved a work report delivered by comrade ni chih-fu on behalf of the leading group of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers.

reviewing the excellent situation in the workers' movement in peking, the delegates were elated at the victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

following chairman mao's revolutionary line, the workers of peking have taken an active part in the great proletarian cultural revolution, worked hard to speed up socialist construction and fully played their role as the main force. in response to chairman mao's great call, they rose valiantly against the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line during the great proletarian cultural revolution, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people. at a crucial moment in the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines, peking's industrial workers, in coordination with p.l.a. men, responded to the great leader chairman mao's militant call "the working class must exercise leadership in everything" and, starting on july 27, 1968, entered schools and other places where intellectuals are concentrated, thus mounting the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. the workers' propaganda teams have brought about an entirely new look to proletarian education and consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat by resolutely carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and his proletarian policies in uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals and deepening the revolution in education. in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the workers have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, angrily denounced liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their criminal attempts to subvert the dictatorship of the

proletariat and restore capitalism, and penetratingly criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has given the workers a profound education in ideology and political line. in the course of struggle, the workers of peking have exemplarily carried out the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production" and have made great achievements and important contributions. the city's gross industrial output in 1972 was 2.8 times that in 1965. output of many products multiplied and quality improved. this has increased the support to agriculture and further consolidated the worker-peasant alliance. tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the workers of peking have raised their political consciousness and large numbers of advanced people have come to the fore. more than 40,000 workers have been admitted in the past few years into the chinese communist party, the vanguard of the chinese working class, and over 20,000 newly-promoted worker-cadres are maturing quickly. the ranks of the workers have become purer and stronger, and so are the trade union organizations. reviewing the fighting course peking workers have traversed, the delegates declared: chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life blood of the working class; and we are determined to advance from victory to victory along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the delegates conscientiously studied the teachings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and of chairman mao on the workers' movement and summed up the experience of the struggle between the two lines in trade union work. they criticized the absurdities spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in the workers' movement, such as the theory of the dying out of class struggle, economism and syndicalism, and their criminal attempts to sabotage party leadership over the workers' movement and split it. the study and criticism gave the delegates a clearer understanding of the trade unions as a mass organization of the working class, a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a school in which the masses of workers can learn communism. the fundamental question in the struggle between the two lines in trade union work is whether the trade union, as an instrument of class struggle, engages in the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and upholds the dictatorship of the proletariat. trade union organizations must carry out the party's basic line and, under the leadership of the party, organize the workers to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and give education in ideology and political line. the trade unions should firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism and persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they should carry out the principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production

and other work and preparedness against war" and go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. the unions should train worker-cadres for the party and the state and encourage the workers to assist and supervise cadres at various levels in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies and upholding the socialist orientation. the unions should be concerned with the well-being of the workers, help ensure safety in production and do a good job of labour protection, and pay attention to the workers' educational and technical training. the trade unions should persistently educate the masses of workers in proletarian internationalism and help them foster the lofty concept that "only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation", so as to contribute their share to the world revolution.

in accordance with the five requirements set by chairman mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, the congress, after repeated discussions and consultations, elected the sixth committee of the peking trade union council. the committee consists of 105 members and 15 alternate members, a combination of old, middle-aged and young people. most of them are workers who will remain on the job. thirtyfive per cent of the committee members are women. the first plenary session of the committee elected a 26-member standing committee, with ni chih-fu as chairman and liu hsi-chang, chang shih-chung, tsao hsien-po, lo shu-chen (female), li jui-huan and wang ching-ju (female) as vice-chairmen. this has been approved by the peking municipal committee of the chinese communist party.

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

Visit to China's 1973 Spring Export Commodities Fair

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 23, 1973)

china's 1973 spring export commodities fair now being held in kwangchow has more than 30,000 items of industrial, agricultural and handicraft products on display. pictures, models and captions feature 19 advanced units in industry and agriculture. they reflect the excellent situation as regards china's national economy under the guidance of the party's general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

visitors were impressed by china's agricultural achievements. a leading member of the fair said that although china had been hit by serious natural adversities last year, it had won a good harvest thanks to the stubborn fight put up by the commune members against the elements by relying upon their collective strength. the current fair has a greater supply of some farm and side-line products than the 1972 spring fair.

the hall "learn from tachai" shows how some of the exemplary regions, counties and communes wrested good harvests from severe drought. lotien county, situated in the tapieh mountains in hupeh province, was struck by a 100-day drought. yet output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, cocoons, pigs and tea hit an all-time high. grain output reached 6.9 tons per hectare and ginned cotton, 765 kilogrammes. a guide from the county said: "when chairman mao issued the call to learn from tachai in 1964 the county party committee organized a hundred-member team to make a survey of the mountains, rivers and soil of the whole county and work out plans to transform them. reservoirs and irrigation ditches have since been built on the mountains. mountain slopes have been terraced into fields or planted to trees to prevent erosion. all this has contributed to a steady rise in production."

yushu county in northeast china is another example that draws visitors' interest. it has a frost-free period of only 135 days and could only grow one crop a year. the county was severely affected by frost, drought, insect pests and a hailstorm last year, yet its per-hectare grain yield was double that in 1949. this was largely due to the sustained efforts by the peasants in water conservation and soil improvement. the county has since liberation built 828 reservoirs and many other water control projects. since 1970, the county has delivered to the state 757,000 tons of marketable grain and 200,000 tons of soya beans.

agriculture has provided light industry with more and more raw materials. the 4,600 exhibits in the foodstuff hall, including canned food, wine, sweets, biscuits, meat and eggs, and a considerable proportion of the 15,000 exhibits in the light industry hall are made of farm products.

the new products on display of the taching oilfield show the advance in china's oil industry. built in the early 60's by self-reliance and hard struggle, the taching oilfield pioneered the way for china to become self-sufficient in oil. its example has helped promote industrial progress throughout the country.

the shantou supersonic electronic instruments plant in kwangtung is one of the outstanding units in learning from taching. its products on display attracted many

visitors. this plant of 627 workers was formed in 1957 with the merging of an electrical works and a radio repair cooperative. the plant has since relied on itself to build equipment and train technicians. its 32 products are used in industry, agriculture, scientific research, and health and medicine. nine kinds of instruments have been exported to friendly countries and regions.

four sets of huge oil industry equipment built by the lanchow general machinery plant tell the visitors how chinese workers expanded a 103-year-old plant that had only 97 workers and a dozen simple machine tools in 1949. as masters of the country, the workers made good use of the outdated equipment while making technical innovations and new equipment themselves. the plant can now produce 36 types of equipment for oil extracting, refining and other work.

there is also a wide array of machinery, meters and instruments, medical apparatus, metallic and non-metallic ore and products, building materials and textiles. among the new exhibits are thirteen kinds of rare earth oxide. new varieties and patterns account for 80 per cent of the 3,600 textile, knitwear and drawn products on display. most were produced by small and medium-sized enterprises spreading all over china.

an important factor in china's rapid industrial development is the mushrooming of small factories using local resources. the current fair illustrates the growth of metallurgical industry in east china's shantung province. beginning with 1958, shantung discovered over 100 deposits and followed it up with the building of small iron and steel plants in 40 per cent of its counties. some of them use vacuum melting, top-blown oxygen steelmaking and continuous steel-pouring techniques. the 100 or so iron and steel and non-ferrous metal products of these plants help boost the province's industrial and farm production. a leading member of the provincial metallurgical department said: "small and medium-sized enterprises need a modest investment, are quick to build and go into operation. they can be run by a county, even a commune."

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Traditional Tai "Water Splashing" Festival Celebrated in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 22, 1973)

the tai people in the hsishuang panna tai and the tehung tai-chingpo autonomous chou in southwest china's yunnan province joyously celebrated the "water splashing" festival which began on april 12 and 13 respectively in the two areas.

this is the traditional new year of the tai calendar and the festival originated over 1,300 years ago. the tai people in their holiday best splashed water on one another amidst ringing laughter to express their good wishes.

theatrical performances, a dragon boat race, a cross-river swim by militiamen with full pack, basketball games, tug-of-war and traditional chinese shadow boxing were among the celebrations held.

commune members of tai nationality in manchinglan production team, an advanced unit in agriculture, went to the revolutionary committees of the autonomous chou and county and splashed water on leading members of the committees. the leading comrades warmly congratulated the commune members on their success in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and wished them still greater victories.

cadres and members of a neighbouring production team went to the manchinglan production team and splashed water on its cadres and members. the people of both teams said that they would work together still better.

the han cadres in the two autonomous chou and people of hani, chingpo, pulang and other nationalities went to the tai villages to splash water on the tai people to congratulate them on their new year. the tai people splashed water on them in return amidst cheers.

beating drums and gongs, tai people splashed water on the chinese people's liberation armymen stationed there and the p.l.a. men reciprocated.

departments concerned in the autonomous chou prepared 30 special festival goods for sale during the holidays. the markets stocked with a wider variety of foodstuff.

OILFIELD WORKERS

Workers in China's Large Oilfield Foster Revolutionary Spirit

(NCNA-English Taching, Apr. 22, 1973)

taching oilfield workers carry forward the revolutionary attitude of hard struggle exemplified by their late fellow worker, wang chin-hsi, known as an "iron man". they have produced more oil in a faster, better and more economical way. output of crude oil in the first three months of 1973 was higher than that in the corresponding period of last year and costs were lower. total output of last year was 14.5 per cent higher than that in 1971.

wang chin-hsi, who died two years ago, was vice-chairman of the oilfield's revolutionary committee. in the early 60's, he came to taching from the yumen oilfield in northwest china. his enthusiasm and heroism in work are a model for chinese workers.

the famous no. 1205 drilling team was led by wang chin-hsi. the team's total drilling footage in the 20 years since its founding is eight times the total drilled in the 42 years up to liberation. since 1960 the team was accounted for 10 per cent of the total footage at taching. it set an annual footage record of 127,000 metres. however, the team members, taking wang chin-hsi as their example, are resolved to do more. their team leader now is chang hsiu-chih. they set a new record by drilling a well with just one bit in one day. their fastest time was 21 hours and 25 minutes with a maximum incline of 1.5 degrees.

the deputy instructor of an oil-drilling brigade liu kuo-chun is a cadre of wang chin-hsi type. he and other cadres once made an investigation of the wells and organized a youth shock brigade to raise crude oil output.

they worked very hard, like wang chin-hsi used to, and in a short time laid a 1,200-metre-long pipeline which raised daily production from 816 tons to 1,105 tons.

sixty per cent of taching's workers are young people. the oilfield party committee took them to the old site of the first oil-well drilled by wang chin-hsi to tell them about his life.

sung ming-yeh, leader of a team, is twentytwo years old and a communist party member. he once found the water content of a well rising and oil output dropping. the whole team tried to find the cause. in a few days they took more than 150 samples from the well until they got to

the root of the matter. when the necessary measures were taken the well produced from five to six tons more daily.

crude oil turned out by sung ming-yeh's team in the past three years is more than twice as much as the total output for the whole country in 1949.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

Barefoot Doctors of Minority Nationality Trained

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Apr. 22, 1973)

every production brigade of hsichi county in the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china, now has one or two barefoot doctors of hui nationality, which comprises 47 per cent of the county's population of 220,000.

the hsichi people had no medical service before liberation. a medical and public health network was set up after liberation in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line in medical and health work. for the first time in history, the hui people in these hilly villages have their own trained doctors.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county has built up a force of barefoot doctors to supplement the county hospital and commune clinics to do public health work in their villages. they attend regular medical classes and are helped by experienced medical people. some are sent for advanced study in medical colleges.

yang chih-ching, a hui youth and one of 28 barefoot doctors in his commune, trained since 1969, answers sick calls day or night. late one night, when he had just walked 15 kilometres back from the commune clinic with big bundles of medicine, he was informed of a case of acute pneumonia. he immediately went to the sick child and saved the boy.

in another brigade, barefoot doctor kuo chin-hsueh visited every family in the brigade and accumulated case histories for all 1,000 brigade members in order to understand and control common and recurrent diseases.

the barefoot doctors are trained to combine western and traditional chinese medicine in giving simple treatment. most of them can use acupuncture.

WOMAN WORKER

Central China Woman Worker--Capable Technical Innovator

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 23, 1973)

a versatile machine tool that can do drilling, milling and other metal cutting jobs has been designed by woman worker tan ai-lan with her workmates. it finishes drilling 46 holes of different sizes in only a few minutes.

daughter of a salt miner, tan ai-lan is now vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of a machinery plant in hengyang city of central china's hunan province. besides this post, she is also a member of the communist party committee of the hengyang administrative region which covers hengyang city and seven counties.

this veteran worker with more than 20 years of experience as a lathe turner made her name first known during the great leap forward in 1958 when she led a group of young women workers in making 160 technical innovations. she attended the national conference of advanced workers and units in peking the following year.

in 1964 she was elected deputy to the third national people's congress. she has since met the great leader chairman mao on many occasions.

despite the series of promotions, tan ai-lan still spends most of her time in her metal-cutting shop making technical innovations with her workmates.

starting almost from scratch, the workshop is now equipped with five production lines comprising 40 special machine tools and 240 pieces of equipment for assembly work. diesel engines are being made in the shop. most of the equipment was the fruit of the mass technical innovation drive initiated and led by tan ai-lan.

tan ai-lan setting the pace, all workshops of the plant have set up technical innovation groups. a total of 450 technical innovations were adopted last year.

tan ai-lan's family suffered a great deal in the old society. as members of the working class, she and her family have become masters of their own fate and of the new society since the founding of new china in 1949. with deep love for the new society, tan ai-lan has been working with heart and soul.

the management of her plant sent tan ai-lan and three other young women workers to shanghai in 1958 to learn

how to make the fuel pump nozzle, an important part of the diesel engine requiring high precision. the group worked hard and fulfilled the assignment two months ahead of time and with flying colours.

in 1970 the factory received an order for a new type of diesel engines for use by geological prospecting teams, but to make such engines, special equipment was needed. tan ai-lan's technical innovation group was assigned the task of making a machine tool with hydraulic transmission. "to speed up our socialist construction, we should have guts to shoulder heavy loads," tan ai-lan declared.

tan ai-lan and her innovation group worked overtime for more than three weeks and overcame numerous difficulties to make the new machine tool. before long a new production line was put up for the production of the new type of diesel engines.

PESTICIDES

Research Institute of North China University Evolves Effective Pesticides

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 22, 1973)

the elements-organic chemistry research institute of nankai university in tientsin has evolved several new effective pesticides that have a low toxicity. they can be used against plant diseases and insects and weeds harmful to rice, cotton and wheat.

the institute takes trial production of new pesticides as an important task and sends members to the countryside to make investigations. they are determined to serve agriculture, the basis of the country's socialist economy, and undertake research on pesticides urgently needed.

members of the germicide research group took the problem of rice leaf wilt in a project in kiangsu province. they collected domestic and foreign data and started experiments in the fields of double-cropping rice areas in addition to small plot experiments during the early rice season. eventually they succeeded in devising a good pesticide. they also summed up the local method of treating seeds with a lime solution and other measures.

members of the insecticide research group went to cotton-growing areas in shantung, honan and hupeh provinces to observe the effect of a new long-term phosphorus insecticide to treat resistant aphides and mites. twenty-four

hours after spraying the insecticide, they did spot checks to test the reduction in harmful insects. they also tested the insecticide's effectiveness by spraying cotton fields while it was raining. their experiments on 660 hectares in eleven provinces show that this insecticide is very effective in killing drug-resistant aphides and mites by contact and absorption. it is also of some value against rice borers and howthorn red spiders.

efforts are made to conbine teaching, scientific research and production. nankai university arranges some members of the department of chemistry to take part in scientific research and some research workers to do some teaching. the institute cooperates with industrial enterprises in getting mass production of some new insecticides underway.

the institute conducts theoretical study to raise the level of scientific research. the plant hormone group studies such theoretical questions as the relation between chemical structure and bioactive quality while it trial produces plant hormones.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Middle School Students Football Team Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 22, 1973)

a chinese middle school students football team led by li tung-min arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit.

the team was greeted at the airport by azis tahiri, vice-chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee, and others.

hsia hsiu-feng, counsellor of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the albanian state physical training and sports committee gave a dinner in honour of the chinese football team yesterday evening.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Argentine Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with d. eduardo bradley, first ambassador of the republic of argentina to china, and madame bradley.

present on the occasion were foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; lin ping, a leading member of the american and oceanian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry, and staff members huang shih-kang and hu feng-hsien.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

First Australian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

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stephen fitzgerald, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of australia to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by air today.

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Australian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with stephen fitzgerald, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of australia to the people's republic of china. they discussed matters relating to the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Austrian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning met with franz helmut leitner, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of austria to the people's republic of china. they discussed matters relating to the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

New Austrian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

franz helmut leitner, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of austria to the people's republic of china, this afternoon presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were a. mobius, minister-counsellor, dietrich bukowski, counsellor, and peter jehly, commercial counsellor, of the austrian embassy in china, and other embassy officials.

also present were fu hao, chinese vice-foreign minister, and wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Press Communique on Visit of Belgian Government Delegation to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

following is the text of the press communique on the visit of the belgian government delegation to china:

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, the government delegation of the kingdom of belgium led by andre kempinaire, secretary of state for foreign trade, paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china from april 17 to 22, 1973. the visit was preceded by the stay in the people's republic of china of a belgian economic delegation invited by the china council for the promotion of international trade and organized by the belgian office of foreign trade.

vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china li hsien-nien met with secretary of state for foreign trade kempinaire and all members of the belgian government delegation. the two parties had conversations in a friendly atmosphere.

the belgian government delegation held talks with minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister li chiang of foreign trade

of the people's republic of china. the two parties reviewed the trade relations between the two countries and unanimously expressed the desire to develop these relations. the two parties agreed to establish a joint committee to promote economic and trade relations. in conformity with the desire of the two parties, this committee will, in principle, meet once a year alternatively in the respective capitals to facilitate the exchange of views on the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. the two parties will promote the exchange of trade and technical groups of the two countries and the organization of exhibitions with a view to a better mutual understanding..

belgian secretary of state for foreign trade kempinaire invited minister pai hsiang-kuo and vice-minister li chiang to visit belgium at a time convenient to them; they accepted the invitation with pleasure.

during its stay in the people's republic of china, the belgian government delegation visited a people's commune, the chinese export commodities fair at kwangchow and scenic and historical sites.

secretary of state for foreign trade kempinaire would like to express his profound gratitude for the warm reception accorded himself and his colleagues during his visit to the people's republic of china.

april 22, 1973

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets So Photra

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, this afternoon met with and had a cordial and friendly conversation with so photra, cambodian patriotic officer.

present were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the peking committee of the national united front of cambodia; thiounn prasith, r.g.n.u.c. minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; and toch kham doeun, cambodian ambassador to china.

present on the occasion were yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence; chang chung, leading member of a department of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army; and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Petroleum Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

a petroleum mission from canada arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china. head of the mission is d.s. macdonald, minister of energy, mines and resources, and deputy head is r.g. head, assistant deputy minister of department of industry, trade and commerce.

the mission includes mrs. macdonald and dr. r.d. howland.

present at the airport to greet the canadian guests were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang; tang ke, vice-minister of the fuel and chemical industries; and leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu, sun so-chang and miao wen.

canadian ambassador to china charles john small and his wife and embassy officials were also present.

CHINA AND GREECE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Greek Ambassador To China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with nicolas katapodis, first ambassador of the kingdom of greece to china.

present on the occasion were foreign minister chi peng-fei, director of the west european affairs department wang tung, deputy director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien and staff members tang wen-sheng and hu feng-hsien.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on Former Japanese Prime Minister Tanzan Ishibashi

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 22, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader of the visiting delegation of the china-japan friendship association, his wife, and deputy leaders of the delegation chang hsiang-shan and sun ping-hua called on here today former japanese prime minister tanzan ishibashi who has been confined to bed by illness.

they were warmly received by the former prime minister's elder son tanichi ishibashi and his wife, as well as tokuma utsunomiya, a friend of the former prime minister.

liao cheng-chih and some members of the delegation also called on tsunejiro hiratsuka, former chairman of the japan-china fishery association, who has also been confined to his home by sickness. they were warmly welcomed by hiratsuka's wife, daughter and other family members.

this evening, liao cheng-chih, and deputy leaders chu tu-nan, chang hsiang-shan, yu hui-yung and sun ping-hua attended a dinner party given by mikio mizuta and jiro enjoji, who headed the delegation of the japanese hokusai katsyshika painting exhibition in peking not long ago.

Liao Cheng-chih Calls on Hideji Kawasaki

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 23, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, leader, sun ping-hua, deputy leader, lin li-yun and ting min, members, of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, called on hideji kawasaki, former dietman of the japanese liberal-democratic party, and his wife today.

japanese friends present on the occasion were shunichi matsumoto, shigeru suganami and misoji sakamoto. guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Chairman of Japan Broadcasting Corporation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 23, 1973)

yoshinori maeda, chairman of the japan broadcasting corporation, and his party left here by train today after a friendly visit to china.

during its stay in china, the japanese guests visited peking, sian, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow and were accorded warm and friendly reception.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Minister Fetes Chinese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Kuwait, Apr. 23, 1973)

abdel razzak mashari el adawani, minister of public health of kuwait, gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese medical delegation headed by yin ting-fan.

present on the occasion were saad al nahed, under-secretary, and other officials of the kuwaiti ministry of public health as well as famous doctors from various hospitals.

chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei was also present.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

the lao patriotic front delegation led by nouhak phoumsavan, standing committee member of the l.p.f. central committee, wound up its visit to china and left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the lao comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade, fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and several thousand people of the chinese capital.

also present at the airport were general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia and chairman of the peking committee of the national united front of cambodia, hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

nouhak phoumsavan and other lao comrades, accompanied by li hsien-nien and keng piao, went round to say good-bye to the well-wishers. full of profound feelings for the lao people, the crowd shouted: "a warm send-off to the lao patriotic front delegation exclamation" and "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and lao peoples exclamation". before boarding the plane the lao comrades-in-arms embraced and shook hands with the chinese comrades. vice-premier li hsien-nien asked the lao comrades-in-arms to convey the cordial regards and greetings of the chinese people to the fraternal lao people. nouhak phoumsavan said, "i am convinced that our visit to china will help strengthen the friendship between our two peoples."

also present at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned shen chien, yuan hua-ping, hsiao huang and mao pao-chung.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez gave a press conference at the mexican embassy here this afternoon.

present were chinese and foreign correspondents in peking and reporters of mexico and other countries who are accompanying the president on his visit to china.

the president told the reporters that he and chinese leaders had held several rounds of talks in a very kind atmosphere. he said that china had shown sympathy and support for the charter of the economic duties and rights of states and the denuclearization of latin america, and other questions in which mexico was interested. the president stated that mexico and china would issue a joint communique and sign a trade agreement.

the president said that the visit had left him "a most complete impression." he noted that his party, composed of high-ranking officials, industrialists and businessmen and representatives of the press and other circles, had wide contacts with people of all status in china which helped to "establish a mutual rediscovery". he stated, mexico and china "coincide not only in economic status and international policy but also in feelings and temperament."

while answering questions put by correspondents, president echeverria said, "it is highly important for the latin american countries and all countries of the third world to struggle against dependence", and they should not change from one type of dependence to another type of dependence. in order to achieve progress, he said, countries of the third world should develop trade relations with each other and establish ties and contacts with other countries.

prior to the press conference, president echeverria unveiled a bronze bust of benito juarez, late president and national hero of mexico, at the mexican embassy here.

Trade Agreement between Chinese and Mexican Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

a trade agreement between the governments of china and of mexico was signed in peking this evening. the two sides also exchanged letters on cultural, scientific and technical exchanges between 1973 and 1974.

attending the signing ceremony were mexican president and mme. echeverria, chinese premier chou en-lai and vice-premiers li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and mexican secretary of foreign affairs emilio o. rabasa signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

attending the signing ceremony on the mexican side were: alfonso guzman neyra, president of the supreme court of justice of the nation; enrique olivares santana, chairman of the permanent commission of the union of the congress; eugenio anguiano roch, mexican ambassador to china; joaquin bernal, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry; eliseo mendoza berrueto, undersecretary of commerce in the ministry of industry and commerce; francisco alcala quintero, director of the national bank of external commerce; francisco javier alejo, director of the fund of economic culture; jose maria cuaron, president of the association of bankers of mexico; jesus cabrera munoz ledo, director general for cultural, scientific and technical affairs; and raul valdes, director general of the diplomatic service.

present on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; hsiung hsiang-hui, chinese ambassador to mexico, and leading members of departments concerned lin ping, chang ying, kao chien-chung and cheng tuo-pin.

Mexican President and Madame Echeverria Give Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez and mme. echeverria gave a grand reciprocal banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo and his wife

yu li-chun, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh.

the national flags of china and mexico hung at the banquet hall.

president echeverria proposed a toast at the banquet "to the friendship between the peoples of mexico and china, to the health of chairman mao tsetung whom i had the honour to make the acquaintance of during the current visit, and to the health of premier chou en-lai."

in his toast, premier chou en-lai said that while in peking, president echeverria met with chairman mao tsetung. "our two sides held frank and friendly talks on many occasions on the current international situation, the further development of the relations between our two countries and other issues. this is conducive to enhancing our mutual understanding. we have decided to issue a joint communique. and our two governments will sign a trade agreement and exchange letters on promoting cultural, scientific and technical exchanges. so the visit of mr. president has yielded satisfactory results and helped promote the friendship between the peoples of china and mexico and strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

premier chou en-lai said: "we hope that mr. president and madame will convey the chinese people's profound feelings of friendship to the people of mexico when they are home. we wish the mexican people new victories and achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in developing their economy."

premier chou en-lai toasted the continuous growth of sino-mexican people's friendship and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, and the health of president and mme. luis echeverria and the other distinguished mexican guests.

after the toasts, the band played the national anthems of china and mexico.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of mexico and china. the artistes of the song and dance group accompanying the mexican president to china, clad in indian national costume, presented colourful mexican folk music and songs of their home villages in the tarasca language. before the performance, president echeverria introduced to the chinese guests the artistes of the group, whose excellent rendition was warmly applauded by the audience. a mexican artiste presented premier chou en-lai with an indian straw hat and poncho. premier chou en-lai cordially shook hands with him in gratitude. the mexican artistes also presented the guests with gifts they had brought from mexico.

among those present at the banquet were mexican secretary of foreign affairs emilio o. rabasa and mme. rabasa, the other official members of the president's party and invited companions of the president.

also present were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and mme. eugenio anguiano, embassy officials and other mexican friends in peking.

also present were:

members of the national people's congress standing committee chi fang and lin chiao-chih; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and personages from various walks of life chiao kuan-hua, fu hao, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, hsiao ching-kuang, li ta, ho lan-chieh, liu fu-chih, lai chi-fa, teng tung-che, yang chieh, kao hsiu, chiao pei-hsin, yang li-kung, tsao lu, chang pin, yen chun, sun hsiao-feng, yang tien-kuei, yuan hsueh-kai, yao hsiao-cheng, shen kuang, chang wen-chin, wang hai-jung, wu ching-tung, liu hsi-yao, chih chun, hsieh ching-yi, wu yu-hsun, chou pei-yuan, chien san-chiang, shih shao-hua, ti fu-tsai, liu ching-tang, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, chang chi-chih, tung lin, chen chun, ma jen-hui, li chuan, ou tang-liang, ting hsueh-sung, ting kuo-yu, ni chih-fu, yin wei-chen, shao yu, hao jan, tan yuan-shou, tu chin-fang, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, yu lei-ti, sung chen, hsieh fang, chou lan-sun and wang kuei-ping, as well as yin tsan-chen, a leading member of the shenyang acrobatic troupe, and other members of the troupe.

chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua were present.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Mexican President Visits Peking No. 1 Machine Tools Plant

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

mexican president luis echeverria alvarez visited the peking no. 1 machine tools plant this morning in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

the plant was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and mexican people. full of joy, the workers gathered at the entrance to give president echeverria a warm welcome. they decorated the buildings and workshops

with streamers of welcome. when the distinguished guests arrived, the welcomers waved the national flags of china and mexico and applauded, expressing the friendship of the chinese workers for the mexican people.

chu pao-ho, chairman of the plant revolutionary committee, gave the distinguished guests a brief account of the plant and showed them round some workshops. during the visit, president echeverria stopped again and again to chat with workers and ask about their production. in the tools workshop, the guests inspected a programme-controlled milling machine made by the plant. the workers presented president echeverria with a piece of organic glass engraved with the words "long live the friendship between the people of china and mexico exclamation" and showed the guests how this milling machine worked. president echeverria thanked the workers for their friendly sentiments.

later, in the company of foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, president and mme. echeverria visited the palace museum and the exhibition of historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

accompanying the mexican guests on their visits today were wang yeh-chiu and wu chung-chao, leading members of departments concerned, and chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua. /

Mexican President and Madame Echeverria Leave Peking for Tachai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

mexican president and madame luis echeverria alvarez left here by special train this evening for a visit to tachai in north china's shansi province. the distinguished mexican guests are accompanied by premier chou en-lai and madame teng ying-chao and vice-premier li hsien-nien's wife lin chia-mei.

mexican secretary of foreign affairs and madame emilio o. rabasa, mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano roch and other distinguished mexican guests left aboard the same train.

present at the railway station to see them off were vice-premiers li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee

wu teh, as well as several thousand people of peking.

the national flags of mexico and china fluttered over the square of the railway station this evening.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the brightly-lit station. after the band played the national anthems of mexico and china, president and madame echeverria, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. when the distinguished mexican guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, the crowd waved bouquets and coloured streamers, and cheered "a warm send-off to the mexican guests." youngsters danced happily to express their friendly sentiments towards the guests. president and madame echeverria stopped from time to time to shake hands with well-wishers.

among those accompanying the distinguished guests to tachai are vice-minister of agriculture and forestry yang li-kung, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui and his wife chen hsiao-hua, a leading member of the shenyang acrobatic troupe yin tsan-chen and members of the troupe.

madame anguiano, wife of the mexican ambassador to china, embassy officials and other mexican friends in peking were present at the railway station.

also present were:

chi fang and lin chiao-chih, standing committee members of the national people's congress;

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chen mu-hua, chen chieh, hsiao ching-kuang, li ta, ho lan-chieh, lai chi-fa, yang chieh, teng tung-che, kao hsiu, chiao pei-hsin, chang pin, yen chun, sun hsiao-feng, yang tien-kuei, tsao lu, yao hsiao-cheng, wang nai-jung, shih shao-hua, ti fu-tsai, chang chi-chih, tung lin, ma jen-hui, li chuan and ting hsueh-sung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

President of Mexican Volleyball Federation Leaves for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

ruben acosta hernandez, president of the mexican volleyball federation, and his wife concluded their friendly visit to peking and left here for shanghai by air today on a visit to southern china before going home.

among those seeing them off at the airport was hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball federation.

during their stay in peking, the mexican friends visited the peking physical culture institute, the peking spare-time sports school and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Celebrate Adoption of Constitution of Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the adoption of the constitution of the islamic republic of pakistan.

attending the reception were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; lo shu-chang, standing committee member of the national people's congress, and leading members of departments concerned chu mu-chih, wang hai-jung, li ching-chuan, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, chou pei-yuan, hsueh shao-ching, tu yi-teh, ma jen-hui, chang chieh and lu wei-chao.

present were also sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

proposing a toast at the reception, ambassador shahi said that the constitution of the islamic republic of pakistan "was framed by the directly elected members of the constituent assembly in accordance with the will and aspirations of the people of pakistan as a nation one and indivisible for all time to come." he stated that the constitution would reconcile the pakistan people's "imperative demand for national unity with diversity." the ambassador toasted the ever-growing friendship between the pakistan and chinese peoples.

in his toast, foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed the belief that under the leadership of president zulfikar ali bhutto, the adoption of the constitution of the islamic republic of pakistan and its going into effect will surely further promote the unity of the pakistan people and the consolidation of the state. he toasted the prosperity of pakistan and well-being of the pakistan people.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party left peking by air today.

among those seeing them off at the airport were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam, and embassy officials; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and embassy officials; and ambassadors of korea, hungary, cuba, algeria, iraq and syria, as well as charges d'affaires ad interim of the mongolian and soviet embassies in peking.

foreign minister nguyen thi binh and her party arrived in peking from pyongyang on april 21, after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. they were honoured at a banquet given by han nien-lung yesterday evening.

CHINA AND US

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets and Fetes Arthur Kittredge Watson and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 23, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, today met with former u.s. ambassador to france arthur kittredge watson, his wife and daughter and had a friendly talk with them.

after the meeting, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and huang chen, former chinese ambassador to france and newly-appointed chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states, gave a dinner for the american guests.

present were alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and other officials of the office.

among those present were chou chiu-yeh, hsieh li, chu lin and chu chuan-hsien.

invited by the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, the american guests arrived here yesterday after visiting shanghai, chekiang, kiangsu and shensi.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First FRG Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 22, 1973)

premier chou en-lai met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with rolf pauls, first ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry; and staff members hu pen-yao and hu feng-hsien.

END

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